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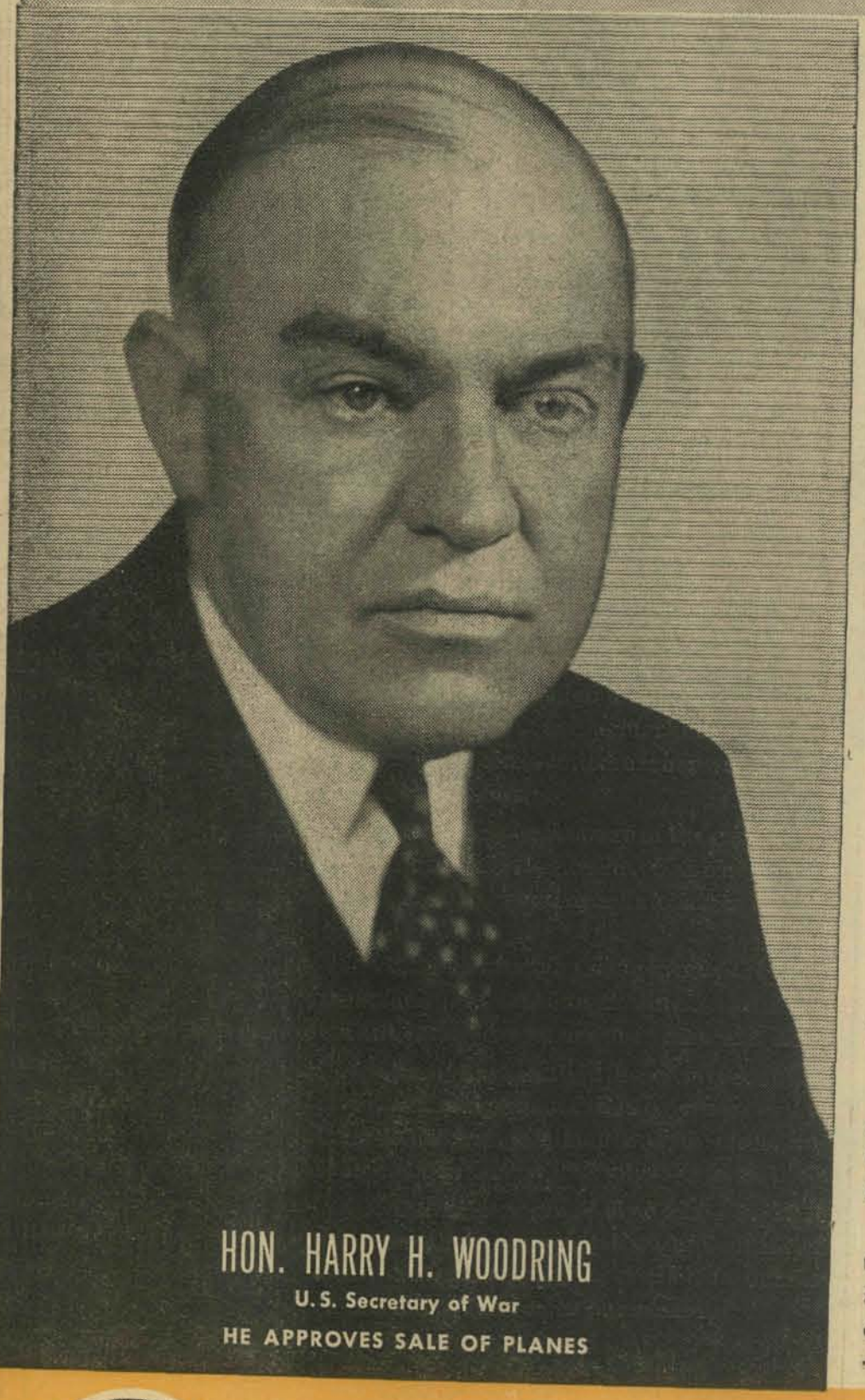
PLANE DEAL ENDANGERS UNITED STATES' PEACE



HON. HARRY H. WOODRING
U.S. Secretary of War
HE APPROVES SALE OF PLANES

EXPECT SALE OF PLANES TO ACCELERATE BOMBING OF INDUSTRIAL ENGLAND

MORE DRAMATIC in importance than this generation conceives was the agreement reached recently between President Roosevelt, War Secretary Harry Woodring, and Navy Secretary Charles Edison.

The surface fact of this understanding represents the United States as willing and prepared to sell to the Allies this nation's latest and most modern airplanes.

The hidden fact, which will not be appreciated for several *months*, is that this decision may endanger the neutrality of the United States.

We must recognize these facts: Britain and France have available in this country an estimated $1½-billion in American securities. The British and French people hold upwards of $6½-billion in American securities. It is possible, therefore, for the two imperial governments to spend this sum for planes, guns, ammunition and implements of war, if the British and French governments decide to confiscate their citizens' holdings.

Germany is well aware of the general attitude in the United States regarding the belligerents. Germany is aware that the "sit-down" phase of the present war is over, and that the "total war" is about to begin.

Consequently, the long-awaited *blitzkrieg* may be expected to materialize; to strike at the industrial centers of England before the United States can turn out planes and munitions in great quantities.

Then casualties will be advertised, in usual fashion, as *strafed* civilian populations. Pro-Ally sentiment will increase in America. Cash and carry will give way to credit and carry. Nazi and Soviet spies in our midst will sabotage factories.

The first step will lead to the inevitable last step, in this war to the death between capitalism and anti-capitalism. Had we written and practiced a policy of "*no blood business*," then, perhaps, peace efforts might have been successful.

—Harris & Ewing

FROM THE TOWER ★ By Father Coughlin

MEDIEVAL GUILDS IN FRANCE ★ By Louis B. Ward

THE INTER-AMERICAN BANK

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DINNER CHAT
By the Staff

Spring Sadness

TRADITIONALLY, spring is a time for joy. The physical regeneration that visits the earth and gives new life to tree and vine, is reflected in the spiritual side of man. His hopes emerge from the frost of winter pessimism. He looks again upon his Creator as he sees — at every turn — the new flowering of His handiwork.

This year—1940—is different. The advent of spring this year means the time of opportunity for vast armies of military men freed from winter hibernation, freed to throw themselves at other men in battle.

The same spring sunlight that inspires the song of the bird and coaxes the flowering bush from the moist earth, also opens the ice-blocked port to the submarine and destroyer, and settles the terrain for battle emplacements and marching infantrymen.

Thus the armies of France, Britain and Germany, held fast during the winter months by the barriers of nature, soon may be expected to blast forth in bloody battle. The spring that so many looked upon — optimistically — as the time for peace, now seems destined to mark the first major battles of the war in western Europe.

Pontifical Outlook

THAT THE Holy Father, Pope Pius XII, has been touched by this somber reflection is evident in his Easter sermon to the 50,000 crowded into the precincts of St. Peter's on the morning of the feast of the Resurrection.

None has been more diligent in searching endlessly for the formula of peace than Pope Pius; none has been more sanguine in expressing hope that the conflict might end; none more saddened by the spectacle of man fighting man under the auspices of international hatred.

When the Holy Father, therefore, expressed despair for the future, his despairing outlook touched deeper than the statements of diplomatists, politicians and statesmen. It meant that months of unceasing peace-effort had not succeeded in melting hard, selfish hearts.

'Concord Broken'

"You well know in what time we live," the Holy Father told his Easter audience. "Concord among people has been broken; solemnly stipulated treaties are often unilaterally and without previous agreement changed or violated; and no longer does one hear the voice of brotherly love or paternal friendship.

"All that genius has invented or research and experiments have produced; all energy, well-being and riches, almost everything, is directed toward making war or increasing armaments. That which would be directed toward the prosperity or progress of peoples is now driven from the straight path and just order of things and turned to slaughter and the ruin of nations. Peaceful trade, hampered by traps of every kind, is languishing and as a consequence all classes of citizens, and especially the poorest, are suffering misery.

"And besides — what is worse — while souls are darkened by hate and jealousy, already many places on earth, in the sea and even in heaven are stained with the blood of brothers."

Slaughter of Innocents

The nature of modern warfare strikes the Holy Father with particular force. He deplores the heinous methods of death employed by modern madmen, methods which bring unjust suffering and death to those least responsible for world ills, the children, the aged, the poor and infirm.

"Not seldom are we seeing right itself," the Holy Father continued in his Easter sermon, "which rules the relations between civilized peoples, violated; when this follows that, open cities, agricultural villages and towns are razed to the ground, burned and devastated by bombardments, and harmless citizens, even the infirm, the tottering old and innocent children, are deprived of roofs and often killed.

"Only Christ with His law and grace can renew and restore public and private customs and re-establish a just relationship between right and duty, restrain excessive desire for conquest, repress passions and temper and perfect rigid and cold justice with the breath of charity."

To the Holy Father's lament, the pious reader can only add a fervent "amen."

'Let the Farms Die'

PROFESSOR IRA B. CROSS, of the University of California Department of Economics, has a new solution for the omnipresent farm problem. He suggests the government encourage greater adventures in corporation farming, and let that portion of agriculture which cannot stand this competition, die outright.

The professor contends that Government has been keeping agriculture "alive" at the expense of the taxpayer. He asserts that vast corporations could implement agriculture with ample capital, brains and good management.

Aside from the utter cruelty of the Professor's suggestion that American farmers weakened by circumstances be condemned to economic death, there is another consideration. *Corporation agriculture never has proven to be more efficient, more productive, or more bountiful than small, private, home-owning agriculture.*

The private, home-owning farmer is fighting for his home and for the survival of his livelihood. The corporation is fighting strictly for increased profit, at the expense of anything that interferes.

The situation is the same as that of the mercenary soldier, and the patriot. The mercenary fights for profit in a foreign land. The patriot fights at home, for the defense of his own land.

Professor Cross goes farther. He contends we have reached the saturation point with regard to farm production; that greater production is not desired, and that prices should be lowered to increase demand, but, economically, low prices underlie every condition of so-called "surplus."

There still are 10-million unemployed and in need. If these 10-million were able to purchase the products of the farms, the "surplus" would vanish overnight.

The fault is not production, it is distribution and it has been ever since the Government sought to find a solution. Instead of consigning individual proprietorship to an early grave in America, it might be well for the government to seek a cure at the root, the nation's money system. Unless this cure is forthcoming, a system as cruel and heartless as that suggested by Professor Cross may be accepted in America.

Communist Curb

A FEELING OF hostility toward the Communist Party is taking concrete form in Washington. Representative Clarence J. McLeod of Detroit has introduced a resolution designed to prevent placing the Communist Party on the presidential ballot in the fall election.

"The right to free speech and freedom of political thought is a precious and fundamental right of Americans, *but that does not mean we are wise to extend that privilege to alien agitators whose avowed purpose is to change our form of Government,*" Congressman McLeod said.

Of course, Congress cannot compel the individual states to ban the Communist Party from the ballot, as ballots are state and not federal matters. Congressman McLeod feels, however, that the strength of a joint resolution by Congress recommending to the states that the Communist Party be banned, would serve to discredit the Communist politicians in many quarters.

Undoubtedly the time has come for stringent action along this line. Communists operate as the political agents of a foreign power, the avowed purpose of which is to overcome the entire world by force, sooner or later.

From that standpoint, doesn't it seem queer that these alien propagandists should be given free use of our ballot, and full protection of our laws in their open advocacy of abolishing those same laws, those same protections?

That is not to say, of course, that any American citizen be denied any Constitutional right. The ban is on political expression of Communism, not on political expression of Americanism.

Census Questions

A GREAT STORM has been aroused over the forthcoming census, and its alleged invasion of privacy in the individual home.

As usual in such controversial matters, there is merit on both sides of the question. In the first place, no Congress can legislate *soundly* unless it has a basis for such legislation. That is to say, if a housing program —for instance—is to be undertaken, it can be undertaken soundly only if Congress knows the housing situation; how many own their own homes, how many do not.

Senator Charles W. Tobey, of New Hampshire, leading opponent of the census arrangement, has attacked many of the census questions as a violation of man's right of privacy. He objects to the questions on income, and the objection largely has been answered.

However, while the controversy is still alive, the best advice to individuals is to comply with the census, and await further developments in Congress and in the courts.

War Aims

WHATEVER HOPE exists for peace in Europe, exists somewhere between these two aims: (1) The aim of Britain and France to crush Germany and end "Hitlerism"; (2) the aim of Germany to crush Britain and France.

That the belligerents are poles apart in any discussion of peace was evident in the events of the last fortnight. France compelled the resignation of the Daladier government because of a general demand for a "total war."

Great Britain levied criticism at Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain for his failure to prosecute the war to its fullest, and Chamberlain began policy shifts that would answer the criticism.

Dr. Robert Ley, Nazi official, addressed the soldiers of the Westwall, and told them that "The struggle is continuing until Germany emerges victorious and Britain and France are crushed."

In the face of such bitterness, it is difficult to conceive how any word of peace could even be *spoken* to either side.

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FROM THE TOWER

By FATHER COUGHLIN

As 'Arsenal for Allies,' Can We Hope to Escape Involvement in Europe's War?

LAST YEAR'S NEUTRALITY discussion is forgotten by many of us. Now that Mr. Roosevelt has announced his determination to sell the best American battle planes to the Allies, many persons are pondering upon the inevitability of our becoming engaged in the European war. As a matter of fact, the laborer in a munition factory is just as essential as a soldier in a trench for the conduct of war. If, therefore, we Americans elect to become the arsenal for the Allies, do we become participants in supporting the cause of the Allies?

Theoretically, according to the Neutrality Act now upon our statute books, it is legal to sell airplanes, munitions and battleships to the totalitarians. Theoretically only. For, practically, the decision to sell or not to sell rests with the President of the United States, and the decision to purchase is contingent upon the ability of the belligerents to engage in a cash-and-carry program. This ability is lacking as far as the totalitarians are concerned. In the concrete, our Neutrality Act favors Britain and France.

Will America's indirect participation in the European war evolve into a direct participation? This question invites consideration.

It is my personal opinion that this nation, if the war lasts beyond 1941, will abandon the fiction of neutrality. By that time, as a result of both logical and planned incidents, all our economic resources will be placed at the disposal of the capitalistic nations in their struggle against the anti-capitalists.

But what of the "cash-and-carry" resolutions? The British and French governments have available approximately $1½-billion in cash. British and French private citizens and corporations own approximately $6½-billion of American stocks, bonds and real estate. If the Allied governments seize these private holdings and bulk them with their own $1½-billion, $8-billion would not represent enough cash, judging by the expenditures of the first World War, to see the Allies through more than one year of *blitzkrieg* hostilities. To my mind, cash-and-carry eventually will degenerate into credit-and-carry, once America officially or unofficially becomes an arsenal for the Allies.

Possibly historians, in attempting to analyze the causes for the impending world conflagration, will conclude that had America refrained from entering the "blood business" in the first instance, the attempts to establish peace prior to March, 1940, would not have been abortive, for neither Britain nor France would have pursued a determination to annihilate Hitlerism unless assured of American economic backing.

Will they succeed in attaining their objective? Unquestionably, no; for I dare predict that this total war which is about to eventuate will prove to be a total loss. Neither side will win. In the words of the present Pontiff, *"If war, all may be lost."*

What benefits resulted from modern wars? In every instance, with the possible exception of the Spanish Civil War, they have been struggles for economic domination, not contests in the interests of ideologies, in last analysis. In the present instance, even though the Allies eventually dominate the totalitarians, conquering them in the air, on the sea and on land, capitalism, to my mind, is doomed. Already Britain and France have adopted a system of taxation which is nothing short of confiscation of private property; already these renowned "democracies" have dispensed with democratic procedure, having set up military and economic dictatorships almost as stringent as those which exist beyond the Rhine; already they have disparaged the liberties of the laboring class to such an extent that on Tuesday, March 26th, the heads of British labor unions summoned their followers to organize anti-war demonstrations and warned the British government that these demonstrations would culminate in more vigorous protests at the Bournemouth labor convention scheduled for May, 1940.

Already the imponderable debt structure of both Britain and France has become so top-heavy that both London and Paris have agreed to emulate, in many respects, the monetary policies and activities of Berlin. If the second World War lasts longer than 1942, the treasuries of Britain and France will be devoid of gold and their international credit will have been dissolved. Capitalism, the financial structure of which is predicated upon gold and credit or bonds, appears to be doomed.

And what of capitalism in the United States following the termination of the second World War? Possibly all the commercial gold in the world will be owned or controlled by this nation. There will be no one to trade with us on a gold basis. According to our present laws, it will be a felony for any private citizen to retain commercial gold. Consequently, as Germany operates today, so we will be forced to operate on a barter basis which, to my mind, means that the American standard of living will descend to the European or Asiatic standard, if we engage in barter with the nations of these continents.

However, it appears that our Government is determined to take the first step which leads to the inevitable step of war—and this, despite all resolutions and promises to the contrary.

' ' '

'First World War'

IN MY LIBRARY there is a book entitled, *The First World War—A Photographic History.* It was edited with captions by Laurence Stallings and published by the London Daily Express in 1933. Almost 300 pages are devoted to pictures which portray, as only a camera can, the horrors and sufferings of the first World War. This is no book to place in the hands of a child. Would, however, that our Congressmen, our Cabinet officials and our young men could spend an hour turning over its morbid pages. Less than ten years have passed—and the world, discarding the facts of history, flirts with the fancy of victory through force. Tomorrow photographers will prepare their cameras to record the history of the second World War. With telescopic lenses they will await the arrival of bombers from Berlin swooping down like vultures to lay their eggs of destruction upon the industrial centers of Great Britain. Ten years hence the youth of today will be assembled in a government institution to view the moving picture record of Birmingham, Manchester or some other industrial center as was—and as is.

Among the pages of horror, I pause at page 166. There is a photograph of the late President Woodrow Wilson who was re-elected to office on the implied promise of: "He kept us out of war." Beside him is imprinted a document which reads as follows:

"Sixty-fifth Congress of the United States of America;

At the First Session,

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the second day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

JOINT RESOLUTION

"Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial German Government and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

' ' '

"Whereas the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it,

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

(Sgnd.) Champ Clark
Speaker of the House of Representatives

(Sgnd.) Thos. R. Marshall
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate

Approved 6 April, 1917
(Sgnd.) Woodrow Wilson"

' ' '

'Shall It Be Again' . . .

AND SO I REACH for another book on my library shelf. It is entitled, *Shall It Be Again?* by John Kenneth Turner. It was published in 1922. From Chapter XI, I submit the following excerpts for your consideration as both of us ask ourselves the question, "Shall it be again?"

"In examining our excuses for war, the first noticeable circumstance is their great number and variety. The number rendered it easy for our propagandists to shift, to leap about from one point to another, to dodge about in a maze of affirmation and denunciation; while the variety was calculated to raise some consideration appealing to every class, temperament, and type of mind.

"America having ridden into war on the submarine issue, that issue will be examined first. The motives urged in the submarine dispute were:

"1. Protection of American commerce.

"2. Preservation of American lives.

"3. Championship of international law.

"4. Maintenance of American honor.

"On a number of occasions, both before and after April, 1917, our spokesman (President Wilson) proclaimed the sufficiency of these causes. For example, at Urbana (Jan. 31, 1918), he told his audience:

" 'You will not need to be convinced that it was necessary for us as a free people to take part in this war. It had raised its evil hand against us. The rulers of Germany had sought to exercise their power in such a way as to shut off our economic life, so far as our intercourse with Europe was concerned.'

"And in a letter to Congressman Heflin, May 22, 1917, he wrote:

" 'I have again and again stated the very serious and long continued wrongs which the Imperial German Government has perpetrated against the rights, the commerce, and the citizens of the United States. The list is long and overwhelming. No nation that respected itself or the rights of humanity could have borne these wrongs any longer.'

"Previously, in each successive step towards belligerency, the President had hinted that he was willing to go to war strictly on the submarine issue. As far back as February, 1915, he uttered this threat to Germany, conditioned wholly upon the protection of selfish American rights:

(Continued on Page 13)

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Massingale Leads New Drive for Agriculture

Institutes Action in House for Enactment of Farmers' Cost-of-Production Plan

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Representative Sam Massingale of Oklahoma, one of the most active Congressional champions of progressive farm legislation, has initiated a renewed drive for enactment of the cost-of-production plan for agriculture.

He announced in the House last week that already he has secured 120 of the 218 signatures required to force the bill (H.R. 2371) out of committee and bring it before the full House for consideration.

Growing concern among Congressmen over deplorable farm conditions and failure of the New Deal to remedy them leads Massingale to the belief the House would pass the measure.

Identical bills embodying the sound cost-of-production principles were introduced in Congress last year by 16 Representatives and 18 Senators. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry approved the proposal unanimously, but the House Agriculture Committee, acting upon objections filed by supporters of the futile Administration farm program, never reported the bill. Massingale's current efforts are directed at rescuing the measure from the committee limbo by means of petition.

Program Would Boost Employment

He predicts that operation of the cost-of-production system, which provides for a guaranteed price to the farmer equal to the cost of producing his products, plus a fair profit, would increase cash agricultural income about $5-billion annually.

"This additional $5-billion in income," he told the House last week, "would increase farmers' consumption of food and fiber, and it would increase their consumption of industrial products, which increase in consumption would necessitate an immediate increase in the employment of labor. I dare say it would produce an immediate re-employment of idle men and women in private industry of not less than 4½-million workers at American wages."

Thus, he declared, the plan is not only a sincere and logical approach to the perennial farm problem, but to industrial unemployment as well. He expressed the belief that the increased purchasing power given the farmers through operation of the plan would develop a new domestic market for industrial products "at least 5 times greater than the elusive and vanishing market which our industrialists are seeking abroad."

Sees Domestic Market Increase

Cost-of-production advocates base their argument on the indisputable fact that agricultural prosperity underlies national prosperity; that since agriculture is the nation's basic industry, the farmer must prosper if the city worker and his employer are to prosper.

History proves that when agricultural improvement begins, a corresponding degree of industrial recovery follows within 2 to 6 months. Last year cash farm income was $8,518,000,000, including $807-million in Federal subsidies. At the same time, approximately 9½-million or more persons were jobless in the cities.

Obviously if the purchasing power of farmers were increased $5-billion, farmers would be able to buy many products of industry which they cannot now afford. The resultant sales and increased manufacturing would force employers to rehire vast numbers of men and women dismissed because of weak demand for the products they make. In turn, these workers themselves would also buy more food, clothing, radios, vacuum cleaners, automobiles and other articles now denied them.

No Federal Aid Would Be Necessary

The farmer would again become self-supporting instead of relying on the Government for gifts of the taxpayers' money, which after all, have not materially helped him anyhow.

"I am fully aware of the fact," Congressman Massingale told the House, "that farmers of my district, with all the help they have been given, with all the appropriations, with all the expenditures of money, with all the efforts that have been made in their behalf, my farmers and the farmers of the nation are receiving little more than one-half of cost-of-production for their products and less than three-fourths of parity prices."

Massingale answered objections often raised against his bill to the effect that Government price-setting of agricultural commodities would be un-American, that it smacks of "totalitarianism," that the laws of supply and demand should be the only determining factor of prices.

Laws Provide Ample Authority

"There are 23 valid laws on the statute books designed to help our economic groups," he said. "These 23 laws have been enacted by the Congress. Each of them authorizes and directs certain Federal agencies to fix by regulation prices, rates, wages and services. This covers the field of business, industry, transportation, communication, public service, and the wages and hours of labor.

"There is the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Secretary of War, the Maritime Commission, the President, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Power Authority, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Federal Communications Commission, the Security and Exchange Commission, the Secretary of Labor, the National Bituminous Coal Commission, the Tariff Commission and the Administrator of the Wages and Hours Division."

In addition, he pointed out, Government has power to fix interest rates, insurance rates, and the price of gold.

He declared those laws furnish complete legal authority for all that is proposed under the cost-of-production bill.

"We are at long last proposing to come to the aid of the farmers with the historical aid of the Federal law, when we should have come to the farmers' aid first. It is the business of the Government and the duty of the Government to protect the weak against the strong. We have in times past been aiding the strong against the weak. Now let us fulfill our duty to the farmers . . ."

Green and Pegler Wage War of Words

THE NEWS: Writing in the *Pittsburgh Press*, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, denied allegations of Columnist Westbrook Pegler that racketeering is rampant in the A.F.L.

He asserted too, that membership in the Federation is voluntary—a contention Pegler had disputed in dispatches declaring that workers really enjoyed little freedom in deciding whether to join either the A.F.L. or the C.I.O.

COMMENT: In this controversy between one of America's top labor leaders and one of America's top dispensers of journalistic vitriol, there is, to employ an overworked phrase, something to be said on both sides.

Doubtless Pegler is correct when he charges that a great deal of racketeering has entered the A.F.L., but SOCIAL JUSTICE questions that such racketeering is as abundant as he describes it. He leaves the false impression that there are few, if any, able, conscientious Federation leaders whose efforts are bent toward improving conditions for the working man.

But Pegler certainly could find millions of Americans to support his position that unions, both A.F.L. and C.I.O., are morally bound to prohibit criminals of the character of George Scalise, Willie Bioff and others from gaining control of powerful, wealthy locals.

Proposes Lower Mortgage Rates for Farm Loans

THE NEWS: Agriculture Secretary Henry A. Wallace has endorsed a bill submitted to the House by Representative Marvin Jones of Texas, providing for a reduction of interest rates on Government farm mortgages to at least 3 per cent.

Currently, farmers are paying 3½ per cent on land bank loans (first mortgages) and 4 per cent on commissioner loans (second mortgages). These rates, however are only temporary. Actual legal rates are 5 per cent.

COMMENT: Secretary Wallace deserves commendation for his support of the Jones measure. If ever the farmers of America needed relief, they need it now in the form of reduced interest rates.

With agricultural prices far below cost - of - production, farmers have great difficulty buying the essentials of life for themselves and their families. They are unable to replace obsolete machinery or make necessary repairs and improvements on their property. Obviously then, they cannot afford high interest rates for a loan on a farm which is not so much as returning a decent living.

Scaling down of interest costs will save thousands of farmers from foreclosure. It will halt the trend toward disappearance of independent farming and the growth of absentee ownership. The next step should be toward a further reduction to 1 per cent rates.

Own Employes 'Ride' Labor Board for Maladministration

THE NEWS: Bitter criticism from within its own ranks has augmented the attacks on the National Labor Relations Board by the nation's employers, a large faction of labor and "middle-of-the-road" Congressmen.

As a result of this increased pressure for correcting the maladministration of the N.L.R.B., New Deal leaders, formerly opposed to any changes in the board or in the Wagner Act, are supporting legislation to increase membership of the 3-man board to 5 persons.

The House Labor Committee has passed a resolution calling for such reorganization, but it has defeated several proposals for further amendments to the Wagner Act designed to eliminate inequities of the law.

COMMENT: Through all the hubbub over the incompetency and prejudice of the board no greater indictment of the body has been presented than that which Mapes Davidson, a trial examiner, expressed recently in a letter announcing his resignation.

He asserted a majority of N.L.R.B. members practice unfair methods and "brazenly and openly foster Communism." The saturation point was reached, Davidson said, when David Saposs, chairman of the board's economic division, ordered trial examiners to get into the record of board hearings testimony which would show by inference "that employers are fostering company-dominated unions."

Davidson charged that the board's review and economic divisions are "loaded with Reds of various shades," and added that "this Communistic vermin infest even some of the regional offices."

Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia, chairman of the committee investigating the board, denounced Saposs on the floor of the House last week.

"This Russian-born individual," he declared, "has clearly demonstrated by his writings the Communistic philosophies which he upholds . . ."

Another blast came in a 10,000-word report by 4 regional directors of the board who criticized severely methods and policies of the N.L.R.B.

In practically all castigations of the board, Dr. William M. Leiserson, newest appointee, is specifically exonerated of charges laid against his colleagues. This is as it should be, for he has fought courageously to eradicate the unjust practices of the other members.

William Jennings Bryan Said.....

"The Federal Reserve Bank that should have been the farmer's greatest protection has become his greatest foe. The deflation of the farmer was a crime deliberately committed, not out of enmity to the farmer but out of indifference to him.

"Inflation of prices had encouraged him to buy, and then deflation delivered him into the hands of the money-lender. The Federal Bank can be a blessing or a curse according to its management. If the Wall Street speculators are in control of it they can drain the agricultural districts and keep up a fictitious prosperity among the members of the Plunderbund . . ."

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Inside Washington

Pittman Fights But Loses Trade Battle

Senate Beats Amendment Proposing Ratification of Hull Agreement

THE NEWS: By a scant margin of 44 to 41 the Senate defeated an amendment by Senator Key Pittman of Nevada proposing that all future treaties negotiated under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and a host of loyal New Dealers have been pressuring for another three-year continuance of the Act in its present form. Defeat of Pittman's amendment virtually assures them of victory.

Long one of the most articulate sponsors of New Deal policies, Pittman bolted the Administration on the trade issue, taking the position that Hull's authority to conclude pacts under the Act represents an unconstitutional delegation of power to the Executive.

COMMENT: Senator Pittman is no friend of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Nevertheless, no friend of SOCIAL JUSTICE should discount the fact that his address, following the introduction of his amendment, marks the highest point of statesmanship with respect to the trade agreements controversy.

For his courage in opposing the will of those with whom he ordinarily is in hearty agreement, Pittman should be congratulated. Farmers of America especially should appreciate his contribution, for it is they who have been "sold down the river" in favor of the manufacturing interests.

Import duties on agricultural commodities have been reduced in return for foreign concessions on the products of American industry. As a consequence the American farmer has suffered unfair competition from cheap foreign agricultural products which are raised in abundance in the United States. Although the nation allegedly is burdened with heavy surpluses, imports have increased sharply and exports have dropped.

Calls Pacts Unconstitutional

Pittman's protests against the pacts, however, were concentrated on their unconstitutionality. He pointed out that in effect, Congress had laid aside the Constitution when it authorized the President to make tariff laws, through agreements with foreign countries, without advice and consent of the Senate.

The illegal delegation of legislative power to the President, he declared, should be of especial interest to the House of Representatives, in which is vested the power of initiating all revenue laws.

"It may be willing to surrender to the President the authority not only to initiate revenue laws, but to consummate them. Congress has not either the legal or the moral authority, however, in such delegation to the President, to repeal the constitutional provision with regard to treaties, and deprive the United States Senate of its constitutional function with relation to treaties.

Law Requires Senate Ratification

"The President does not require authority from Congress to make treaties. The constitution provides that. The President could make all the proposed agreements provided for in the Act without any instruction from Congress, but they would not be treaties, and they would not be effective until submitted to the United States Senate and advised and consented to in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution in reference to agreements with foreign governments."

Pittman emphasized there are only 3 ways to make laws under the Constitution: (1) the normal way is by Congressional action, wherein both Houses concur in legislation which is signed by the President or passed by a two-thirds majority over his veto; (2) through treaty-making power, which functions with Presidential initiative and concurrence by two-thirds of the Senate; (3) by amending the Constitution itself.

Illegal Methods Employed in Treaties

These three methods are known to every person who has studied the Constitution even superficially. Yet, although the trade pacts are laws, none of these were employed in putting laws into effect.

Prior to the Hull treaties, reciprocity agreements had been made, but they were of an entirely different nature. As pointed out by Pittman, the President was given no discretion in the drafting of treaties. A particular article would be put on the dutiable list, and the President would be empowered to reduce the rate on that particular article, providing concessions were granted by foreign countries on goods from the United States. No agreement was made for any definite time. No arrangement was binding on either Government.

Usually when Congress passes an unconstitutional law the courts pass the act into disuse. This has not occurred in the instance of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, however, because the jurisdiction of the courts is limited to cases involving an individual interest of $3000 or more. It is virtually impossible for an individual exporter or importer, to prove, for the purpose of court determination, that he as an individual has suffered a loss in a specific instance and that this loss is directly attributable to the trade pacts.

Income Returns Up, So Are Number of Unemployed

THE NEWS: The Commerce Department has announced that incomes of individuals in the United States during February, 1940 were 6 per cent greater than those in the same month last year.

Including wages, salaries, interest returns and dividends, these payments totaled $5,554,000,000, according to the Department. Wages and salaries alone amounted to $3,682,000,000—an increase of $160-million over February, 1939.

COMMENT: These figures cannot be accepted as conclusive evidence of a recovery trend. Of course, it is known that business conditions have improved since last year, but has the average income of *all employables* increased?

Only when more men are re-employed in private industry can the nation boast of beating the depression. From all available statistics it appears that unemployment has not only been retarded, but it has increased. There is no sign of recovery in that.

Arnold Strikes Again at High Cost of Building

THE NEWS: In the most sweeping attack of its current anti-trust campaign, the Department of Justice has secured indictments against 102 individuals, companies, unions and associations on charges they conspired illegally to restrain trade and raise the cost of plumbing supplies.

Government officials at Cleveland, where the indictment was returned by a Federal grand jury, said the case "represents a new phase in the department's efforts to reduce building costs through elimination of illegal and costly restraints."

COMMENT: Thurman Arnold, head of the Justice Department's anti-trust division, has been doing a splendid job in cracking down on violators of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

Without presuming to find the defendants guilty before their trial in court, SOCIAL JUSTICE believes the indictments should be welcomed by every prospective home builder. Whether the defendants be guilty remains for the court to decide. But surely building costs have been excessive, and that fact has contributed tremendously to the failure of the building industry to revive.

A nation-wide reduction in all building costs should prove one of the best business stimulants imaginable. Perhaps the Arnold efforts will produce this.

Reds Defy Dies; Committee Cites Two for Contempt

THE NEWS: Two Communist Party members have been cited for contempt of the House by the Dies Committee on un-American activities for failure to divulge information vital to the Dies inquiry into subversive movements in the United States.

The men are James H. Dolsen, who declined to identify his fellow-Red who used the name of President Roosevelt on a Communist Party membership booklet; and George Powers, district secretary of the Communist Party in Pittsburgh. Powers refused the committee's request for a list of Reds.

COMMENT: The defense offered by these Communists is that Congressman Martin Dies, chairman of the committee, intends to "blacklist" persons discovered to be Party members. In that charge they are probably correct. There is no logical reason why all Reds should not be "blacklisted," inasmuch as their objective is establishment of a godless dictatorship in America.

Dolsen admits he had been an instructor in W.P.A. educational projects. American tolerance does not demand countenancing revolutionary doctrines preached by his ilk.

Extravagance Charged to Administrators of N. Y. A.

THE NEWS: Cashing in on the revived spending spree in Congress, the National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps won increased appropriations of $67-million from the House for their 1941 operations.

The N.Y.A. received $17,450,000 more than the $85-million which had been budgeted originally, while the C.C.C. was given $50-million in addition to the $230-million recommended by President Roosevelt.

COMMENT: Everyone is sympathetic with the efforts of the New Deal to help the youth of the nation by any legal, sound means at their disposal. While economic conditions remain as unfavorable as they are today no happy solution for the youth problem will be found.

In America, where unemployment still affects between 9-million and 12-million, the Government recognized that only by means of a subsidy could boys and girls be kept in high schools and colleges.

The Administration also directed its attention to useful public works through the medium of the C.C.C.

Debates in Congress have revealed there are 1,500 C.C.C. camps in the nation with an average total monthly attendance of 268,441. Each enlisted boy, under the Government program, receives $30 a month, of which $25 is sent to his home and $5 retained by himself

On the basis of the new House appropriations and present C.C.C. enrollment, it can be estimated that the cost to taxpayers of keeping one youth in camp for one year is approximately $1,040.

Major activity of the National Youth Administration was to help young men and women attending schools and universities of the nation. According to data furnished the House of Representatives during discussion of the proposed appropriations, approximately $94,867,077 was distributed for that purpose last year. Some 759,478 students in 20,226 schools and 1,694 colleges and universities received these benefits, which averaged about $16 a month for each student.

The average recipient then, received about $125 a year, while a student getting benefits only during the school year received about $144.

Those payments certainly are not exorbitant and unquestionably they are for praiseworthy purposes. Probably the majority of Americans would agree that the millions of dollars spent on the 759,000 students and the 536,000 C.C.C. enrollees was one of the best investments the United States Government ever made.

In the distribution of the funds and the administration of the youth programs, however, there is much to be corrected. Extravagance and unfair apportionment of the benefits have marked the efforts of both the N.Y.A. and the C.C.C. This was brought to light on the floor of the House where Congressmen criticized severely several features of the programs.

The Government, it was disclosed, operated about 30,000 youth projects last year, the administration cost of which was approximately 5 per cent, or $5-million. Traveling allowances for each of the hundreds of administrators were more than $8,000. The Government's generosity in this respect would astound any American business man.

Executives and travelling agents in private industry are known to have budgeted allowances of about $4,500 for a year's expenses. They stop at the best hotels, enjoy first class travelling accommodations and make long trips continuously. Yet their expenses amount to little more than half that allotted to the Federal youth administrators.

Moreover, the distribution of money bears no ratio to the population of the states. Per capita benefits of N.Y.A. funds varied from $90 in South Dakota to $207 in Maine. Total distribution of money ranged from $65,647 for Nevada to $9,090,135 for New York.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin
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LOUIS B. WARD, *Editorial Director*

E. PERRIN SCHWARTZ, *Editor*

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of Government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

Fabricating the News

UNDER THE by-line of Herbert L. Matthews, Philadelphia Record-New York Times Foreign Service, was printed a dispatch telephoned from Rome, March 18, concerning the Hitler-Mussolini conversations at the Brenner Pass.

In the following positive language Hitler's original peace proposals were presented as follows:

1. General, simultaneous and immediate disarmament on land, sea and in the air.

2. A return to the four-power pact, which would take the form of a new European "directory" and act as a sort of substitute for the League of Nations. The four States—Germany, France, Britain and Italy — would divide the zones of influence in Europe and would inaugurate an anti-Bolshevik policy with the idea of "liberating" Russia by arms, if necessary, from Communism.

(The idea of liberating Russia from Communism conflicts with virtually all dispatches from Berlin, including that of the *New York Times*, which says informed quarters there expect Russia to join the Berlin-Rome axis.)

3. Recognition of absolute religious freedom, but first Germany would force all her Jews to emigrate under the direction of England (to Palestine), Italy (to Ethiopia) and France (to Madagascar).

4. Absolute freedom of trade and of access to raw materials, accompanied by close contacts with the United States for economic co-operation; the facilitation of German and Italian emigration.

5. The restitution within 20 years of German colonies or equal colonial compensation, or at least the protection of German emigration in determined areas of Africa.

6. Reconstruction of an independent Poland, composed primarily of the central zone of Polish territory, with about 10-million inhabitants. Gdynia would be a Polish free port; there would be free trade for the Poles through Danzig and a general facilitating of Polish communications to the sea.

7. Czechs, Slovaks and Magyars would constitute a tri-partite State allied to the Reich. For 25 years the Reich would enjoy certain privileges regarding industries and communications in those territories.

8. Austria would remain in the Reich.

9. A Danubian federation would be constituted which would be a sort of customs union to equalize the interests of large and small States in the Danube basin. In the federation, two great Powers (Germany and Italy), two Balkan Powers (Jugoslavia and Roumania) and three smaller Powers (Bohemia, Slovakia and Hungary) would participate.

10. Status quo in the Balkans.

11. Free customs transit for Italian goods through Djibouti, anticipated expiration of the Suez convention by which passage would be free after 1945, and a new statute for Italians in Tunis.

No news story since the beginning of the war has been so roundly denounced as a fabrication.

The *New York Times* quotes Mr. Matthews as follows: "Your correspondent is in the position to give the general terms of the Fuehrer's original peace proposal as they are understood in high Vatican circles."

In confirmation of the story, the Vatican said semi-officially: "Nothing is known here of such a plan." The German government said officially: "It is a complete fabrication." Said the Italian government spokesman: "Yellow journalism of the American type which there is no need of denying."

Seemingly, one good news story was simply not confirmed.

Dippers, Powder and Planes

IN 1935, before the Nye Munitions Committee, astounding testimony was given in regard to the mechanical dipper. Japan had inquired in England for this remarkable invention which hastened the manufacturing process of producing gunpowder. Vickers of England referred Japan to the DuPonts and the DuPonts, willing to sell Japan anything in their line, inquired of the State Department whether there was any objection to turning over to a foreign nation an American invention of immeasurable worth.

The answer from the State Department was a classic in the history of statecraft. The State Department not only had no objection but it was glad to have American inventions in the hands of foreign nations because that permitted America to know just what potential enemies were using.

The man on the street wondered if the police should not turn over their pistols to the underworld so that the Department may know just what they are up against when encountering an underworld character.

Now comes the news that the Atlas Powder Company is building a little $25-million plant for the Allies in which they will produce the first $25-million worth of gunpowder.

Now comes the news that as soon as the latest American airplanes are taken off the production line they will be sold to the Allies. Behind this news is the same old judgment of official Washington which, in substance, follows: "It is good to have the Allies use our latest planes because now we will see how they operate. We will receive invaluable information upon their performance."

It is good to know how other nations are equipped.

Mechanical dipper, Atlas Powder, latest airplanes, all are turned over to other nations under the good neighbor policy of men who put our country last in the roll call of the nations.

Archbishop Spellman's Discourse

ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN, in rebuking the critics of the recent appointment of Myron C. Taylor as the President's personal representative to the Vatican, contributed much in a few words to present day thought on "the Church and the State."

Distinguishing between the Holy Father as Supreme Head of the Catholic Church and the Vatican State, Archbishop Spellman reminded his congregation that thirty-eight nations already have representatives at the Holy See. Obviously in none of these nations was such representation interpreted as a "union of Church and State."

Likewise, our own representation at the Court of St. James aroused no protest, though George VI is the head of a State religion.

Federal Housing Program

THE UNITED STATES Housing Authority has issued an impressive booklet entitled, "What Does the Federal Housing Program Cost?"

The United States Housing Authority have for some unknown reason placed itself on the defensive in explaining that, under the President's Budget Message to Congress of January 4, 1940, there is an item of $4,550,000 for administrative expenses and $15-million out of the general funds of the Treasury for the payment of annual contributions to public housing agencies.

The Housing Authority likewise points out that this contribution amounts to 1/5 of 1 per cent of the total proposed budget of the Federal Government for the fiscal year of 1941. It also points out that this annual contribution generally amounts to 3½ per cent of the total capital cost of a project.

There is no reason why Federal Housing should go on the defensive in the matter of expense. America has a job to be done in cleaning out its slums and rebuilding its obsolete homes. The United States Housing Authority builds no projects whatsoever. It simply assists in projects initiated, built and managed by local Housing Authorities which have been established under state and local law.

When these projects are completed the United States Housing Authority makes a contribution to help reduce the rent for low income families.

The Housing Authority has another job, namely, to lend money to help construct local projects simply because private investment has not been made available in sufficient quantity to cover the entire capital cost of this project. This is one of the many instances of Government banking.

It must be understood that there are no grants or subsidies toward the capital costs of building. The Federal Government will loan up to 90 per cent of the capital of the revenues of the project. The Housing Authority can issue $800-million of Federal guaranteed bonds to obtain the money to make these capital loans. The rate of interest has lately been around 1⅜ per cent and the Federal Government has loaned this money at 3 per cent.

Were the full $800-million to be issued in bonds, Uncle Sam, as a money-lender, will make a gross profit of $13-million annually. What is made as a profit in interest reduces the Treasury burden on the contributions made to the local projects.

There is no solution to the housing problem under the present set-up. There are 30-million families in the United States and certainly 50 years is the average life of the ordinary home. Considering the last 14 years of building inactivity, the United States should have a home building program of at least 1-million homes a year. These should be individual homes. These should be low cost homes. These should, at least largely, be pre-fabricated homes with the modern mass production methods applied to home construction.

The contribution that the Federal Government can make is obvious when we read its present publicity as respects the housing program. It can borrow money at 1⅜ per cent today. It should loan the money at a 1 per cent service fee and contribute the ⅜ of one per cent for the economic prosperity of America.

Even at $5,000 per home, which is excessively high under mass production methods, a million homes would involve an expenditure of $5-billion. This would necessitate an $18,750,000 contribution by the Federal Government. Amortized over 25 years, the principal payments by the individual owner would amount to $200, the interest payments the first year to $50 and decreasing to zero in the twenty-fifth year.

This would make homes available to the millions who need them. The housing problem of America will never be solved until the confusion between the principle of re-housing and the ability to pay is cleared away. Today when the theory of slum clearance housing projects is entered into, the slum dwellers of the nation are asked to prove their financial ability to pay rent. It is obvious that if they had the financial ability they would not be living in slums.

Bellarmine

IN THE RECENT contest on democracy run by SOCIAL JUSTICE and for which a prize of $100 was offered by the Reverend Charles E. Coughlin, it was gratifying to note that practically every contestant thought, in answer to the question as to the source of political power, "that political power is ordained by God and bestowed upon individuals by the people."

Few of the contestants, perhaps, realized that they were putting in their own words the fundamental teaching of the great St. Robert Bellarmine, Cardinal and Jesuit, who lived between 1542 and 1621. For, it was Bellarmine who taught his generation and all who followed, the fundamental principle that political power, like all other power, comes from God, but that it is bestowed upon individuals by the people.

While the Stuarts raised the standard of absolutism in democratic England, Bellarmine was preaching true Christian democracy for America and the rest of the world.

Jefferson borrowed from Bellarmine when, a century and a half after the Cardinal's death, the great American statesman wrote in the immortal Declaration his five fundamental principles. The "equality of man" he drew from the first principle of Christianity, the principle of the brotherhood under the Fatherhood of God. The doctrine of the "inalienable rights" was Christian doctrine.

In his third principle, "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," Jefferson was borrowing the words of Bellarmine who, decades before, had written: "It depends upon the consent of the people, to decide whether kings or consuls or other magistrates are to be established in authority over them . . ."

Congratulations are due, not only to the winner of the recent contest but to practically every contestant who knew, if not the words of the authorship, the principle upon which political power rests.

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Behind The News

Riots Without Reason

On two recent occasions Communists rioted with police around Rockefeller Centre in New York in attempts to picket the French Consulate in protest against an alleged decree ordering Spanish "Loyalist" refugees out of France.

The *New York Times* of March 22, carries a statement by Senor Alvarez del Vayo, former Foreign Minister of the Negrin Government, that no such decree had been issued in France and that refugees are well treated there.

Mayor LaGuardia's custom of keeping a "fever chart" of street meetings last spring and summer might well be in order now to record the extent and inspiration of these Communist riots.

The Wagner Act

A recent poll of lawyers by the American Institute of Public Opinion reports the majority in favor of revision of the Wagner Act. Those voting in favor of revision gave as their chief reasons that the law should be made "fairer to the employer."

Social justice is founded on the basic principle of rights and duties of both employer and employee. Government does not promote Justice by any law that exaggerates the rights of either one or the other or minimizes the duties of either one or the other.

The function of Government in labor relations is to be the *impartial arbiter* of disputed questions and to insist on the preservation of mutual rights and the performance of mutual duties.

So long as Government shows partiality to one side or another, so long will it stop the progress of social justice. Legislation that favors one side or the other is plainly class legislation. It is only a monkey-wrench in the wheels of economic progress and a stumbling block to happy relations in industry.

Reasons for Revision

David Lawrence in *The United States News*, March 29th, sums up tersely the reasons for revising the Wagner Act. He writes: "The Wagner Law has many fine things in it and the present Labor Board has to its credit some pointed decisions against unscrupulous and unfair employers. But the Board has revealed itself unfit to serve because it has been acting in proved collusion with labor litigants by assisting in the framing of charges and because it has defied the words of the statute and of the Supreme Court itself."

There will be no enduring industrial peace while law is administered to defeat the ends of justice.

Seek Labor Harmony

The magazine, *Newsweek*, reports that C.I.O. and A.F.L. workers in Kenosha, Wis. have "ignored their national leadership, work together effectively and even publish a paper jointly."

They hope to organize a national campaign for the purpose of forcing peace on the labor front. More power to them!

Justice Bars Bertrand Russell From College

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The controversial appointment of Bertrand Russell, notorious atheist, to the faculty of municipally-owned City College of New York, was terminated suddenly in a court order issued here by Justice John E. McGeehan.

Justice McGeehan's order revoking the appointment came as the climax of a suit brought by Mrs. Jean Kay, mother of two school children. Mrs. Kay, in her suit, charged that Russell is an alien and an immoral character.

In granting Mrs. Kay's petition Justice McGeehan—who halted court proceedings to read Russell's works on sex and morality—stated that the appointment was an "insult to the people of the City of New York," and, an attempt to set up a "chair of indecency" at the college.

"One of the prerequisites of a teacher is good moral character," Justice McGeehan said. "The taxpayers of the City of New York spend millions to maintain the colleges of the City of New York. They are not spending that money, nor was the money appropriated, for the purpose of employing teachers who are not of good moral character."

It is expected that the Board of Education will appeal from the court decision. The appointment of Russell was defended by several left-wing groups.

U. S. Shippers Break American Neutrality Law

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although President Roosevelt's "cash-and-carry" Neutrality Law has not yet reached the "cash-and-carrion" stage predicted by Father Coughlin, the act already has been violated in spirit by the sale of American ships to foreign countries and in the letter by visits of U.S. liners to Marseille, France, on the homeward leg of trips to the Mediterranean.

In spite of an opinion from Attorney-General Robert Jackson that it was unlawful, ships belonging to the American President and American Export Lines continue to touch at Marseille, picking up both cargoes and passengers for the United States.

Stops at French ports are defended by the shipping companies on the ground that the Neutrality Law only specified that American ships could not carry cargo and passengers "into belligerent ports" and that nothing was said about carrying freight and voyagers out of these ports.

The statement from Attorney-General Jackson's office, however, proves this a spurious interpretation of the law. American ships are not allowed to go into belligerent ports on any normal pretext whatsoever.

A formal ruling from the State Department would put an immediate end to these violations. No such ruling has yet been forthcoming, however.

Meanwhile, the Neutrality Act continues to suffer further violations at the hands of the British and French. More than 124 American steamers have been stopped and searched by the Allies since the outbreak of the war and many of them have been taken into belligerent ports and held there for days and even weeks. Four ships have been halted or searched by the Germans.

Flagrantly breaking all rules of international procedure, Britain has rifled American mail on the stopped ships. In January alone an aggregate of $11,647 was taken from American mail sacks. Even letters sent by Congressmen and bearing the seal of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, it was revealed in Washington last week, have been torn open and scrutinized by British censors.

On the Red Front

Spivak Arrested on Criminal Libel Charge

Communist Penman Accused by Former Investigator of Dies Committee

PITTSBURGH, PA.—In one of the most hilarious bits of comic opera seen in these parts in years, John Louis Spivak, chief penman of the Communist campaign against Father Coughlin, was arrested here last week on a charge of criminal libel.

The warrant was issued by Justice of the Peace George Kazer following a complaint by Edward Francis Sullivan, former chief investigator for the Dies Committee, who stated that he was falsely accused of being a Nazi agent, a drunkard and a criminal in Spivak's book, *Secret Armies*.

Police seized Spivak at the conclusion of a brawling, Community Forum meeting attended by more than 2,000 persons in the Schenley High School auditorium, during which the Communist writer bitterly attacked Father Coughlin.

Demanded Food and Drink

After ending his speech with a challenge to Father Coughlin to "sue me for criminal libel if my charges are false," Spivak was escorted from the speaker's stand by several patrolmen, taken to a police station and then to jail.

On the way Spivak persisted in screaming, "Police! Police! Get the police, they're taking me for a ride." One of the officers tried to reassure him: "Quiet, Mister. You don't have to call the police. They're here. They've got you."

But Spivak continued, evidently believing he was being "taken for a ride" by gangsters. Police finally stuffed his own hat in his mouth to quiet him.

When the gag was removed, Spivak behaved somewhat better. He startled his guards, however, by continually demanding that they stop, so that he could get a "drink and something to eat." Patrolman John Bush told the press that "He didn't get it." "After all," Bush added, "we're not running a hotel."

Booked in Coraopolis prison in a Pittsburgh suburb, Spivak was kept under lock and key for two hours until friends managed to raise $5,000 bail. He was then released pending trial.

Although police treated him courteously considering his manner, Communist papers the next day carried sensational stories charging that Spivak was beaten with clubs and subjected to "third-degree torture."

Spivak Urged Arrest of Father Coughlin

The ironical touch in Spivak's arrest was that the Red author in writings for Communist periodicals and in a nationwide lecture tour long had urged that Father Coughlin be arrested for "mishandling public funds."

Spivak's latest book, *The Shrine of the Silver Dollar*, is a collection of articles recently published in the Communist New Masses and contains radical Leftist charges against the Radio Priest. Originally intended to save the New Masses' dying circulation, the articles served Spivak as the basis for a series of public addresses in New York and other cities.

Boss Is the Communist Party

As far back as August 7, 1935, Spivak was described in the weekly, *The Nation*, as a man "whose boss is the Communist Party of America (and who) is a loyal fellow traveler." Born in New Haven, Conn., on June 13, 1897, the son of Louis Spivak and Ida Sukloff, Spivak began his writing career as a reporter for the *New York Sun* and the *New York Call*. In 1923, he was foreign correspondent for Hearst's International News Service in Berlin and Moscow.

His sojourn in the Red Capital evidently had its effects, for when Spivak returned to the United States he soon joined the staff of the Communist *Daily Worker*. In the last ten years Spivak has turned out a series of inflammatory books in which he attacked all the enemies of the Communist Party.

In one of his books, *Europe Under the Terror*, Spivak recounted long conversations with Italian and Polish workers although he does not speak either Italian or Polish.

Trial of 17 on Conspiracy Charge Begins

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Barring another postponement, not considered likely, trial of the 17 young men arrested last January on a charge of seditious conspiracy was scheduled to commence in the Federal Court House, Brooklyn, on April 3.

United States District Attorney Harold M. Kennedy was to be in charge of the prosecution, assisted by a staff of Government legal experts. The defense was to be conducted by a battery of six New York lawyers, many of them outstanding in their profession.

Former Brooklyn Magistrate Leo Healy represents 12 of the accused, with Martin Conboy assisting in the defense of Michael J. Beirne. Edmund D. Wilson, a brilliant young graduate of the Fordham Law School, defends Andrew Buckley and Alfred J. Quinlan. Attorney Walter Thayer handles the affairs of John T. Prout, Jr.; Parnell J. T. Callahan conducts the defense of George M. Kelly; and Emanuele Trotta defends William Gerald Bishop.

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Highlights of the Broadcast

Let Us Solve Our Home Problems

By Rev. CHARLES E. COUGHLIN

Father Coughlin's important Sunday broadcast is presented here in abridged form. Those who desire to obtain a complete text of the broadcast may do so simply by addressing a letter of request to Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Michigan.

BY THIS TIME our President, Mr. Roosevelt, has received Mr. Sumner Welles' report. Judging by the belligerent statements made by the German, French and British officials, the undersecretary of State did not bring home with him any messages of hope.

It appears that Europe is destined to wage a battle unto death. On one side are arrayed the forces of anti-capitalism; on the other the armies of capitalism. Millions of young men are under arms, prepared to sacrifice their lives in behalf of an economic system. Despite all the advertising to the contrary, this, substantially, is not a war against the theological or moral ideologies advocated by the Nazis or the Bolsheviks so much as it is a contest between the economies of capitalistic imperialism and anti-capitalistic collectivism.

By this time we Americans should be aware of these things. By this time we should be determined to retain strict neutrality.

On previous occasions, when discussing this subject, I expressed the opinion that were it not for the crying abuses of international capitalism, possibly the World War could have been avoided. The chain of events following it would not have been recorded — a chain whose last link is the present war, which promises to result in the bolshevization of Europe no matter which side wins.

We Must Expect War-Ensnaring Effort

Unquestionably, efforts will be made to engage this country in the European war. They will be cautious efforts. We will be told that by manufacturing airplanes and munitions for the Allies, our unemployment problem will be solved. But we will not be told that, following the war, factories will be closed, foreign markets will be destroyed and men will be idle.

We will be told that, by aiding the Allies financially, we will be striking a blow at hated Bolshevism. But we will not be told that our loans will be repudiated as they were before.

No one will explain to us why it is better to fight Bolshevism abroad and cultivate it at home.

According to the Dies Report, are not Communists and radicals holding Government positions? Are not Bolsheviks employed in our schools?

Yes, the wheels of propaganda already are set in motion. The forgotten man is being lulled to sleep, as far as our domestic affairs are concerned. His mind is being concentrated adroitly upon the affairs of Europe.

Unfortunately, the forgotten man is sometimes the forgetting man. He forgets not only the real causes of the last World War, but the useless sufferings which his fellow human beings endured to prosecute it. He forgets the eight million victims who died in vain "to make the world safe for democracy."

Present Administration Has Begun Reform

The present Administration not only has enunciated many fine principles of social reform, but has set some of them into motion. However, by no means have we made America the prosperous, happy country that we can make it. For the time being, therefore, let us forget Europe and the world war. Let the forgotten man concentrate his mind upon the things we must accomplish in these United States. If we must wage war, let us wage it against the evils which exist within our own borders. Of some of these may I speak to you today. I shall try to be concrete, using governmental figures and facts.

It is generally conceded that unemployment and employment at starvation wages constitute the major economic problem confronting us. We have not solved it. As a result, the farmers, who comprise 25 per cent of our population and who receive only 11 per cent of our national income, are in distress; and the laborers and their families, who represent more than 60 per cent of our population, are generally impoverished.

Recognizing that approximately $1,800 a year is required by an ordinary family, let us inspect the actual incomes enjoyed by Mr. and Mrs. Average American. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Home Economics, and the National Resources Committee recently made a study of incomes in the United States during 1935 and 1936. This survey covered 126-million people, consisting of 29,400,000 families and 10-million single persons. The report of this study disclosed the following facts: 4-million families, or 14 per cent, had an average income of $312 a year;

8-million families, or 27½ per cent, had an average income of $758 a year;

7-million families, or 23 per cent, had an average income of $1,224 a year.

Are We Going to War to Save Capitalism?

This survey, therefore, shows that nearly two-thirds of our American families had average annual incomes of less than $1,500; that the average was only $826 a year, or $69 a month, for a whole family. Ponder upon that figure. Two-thirds of the families of the United States—a land teeming with wealth and plenty — forced to live on an average income of $69 a month per family!

And are we contemplating going to war to save the capitalistic systems of Great Britain and France whose families, on an average, are forced to live with lesser incomes?

Ladies and gentlemen, $69 a month is no allotment to make for two-thirds of the families of this nation. At least, it should be doubled.

This official Government survey also disclosed that 12 per cent of the families with the lowest income are spending approximately $1.00 per person for food per week; those in the next group spend 62 per cent more.

How is it possible for this vast number of persons to keep body and soul together? Why should they be interested in saving Europe when they experience so many difficulties in saving themselves?

The Prohibitive Cost of War Today

Sometimes I wonder if governments, including diplomats, pause to consider that it is cheaper to keep a man and a family living in peace that it is to kill a soldier in war. Recently I read the intriguing book entitled *Twentieth Century Warfare* by Captain Lowell Limpus. In his concluding chapter the Captain stated that in the times of Julius Caesar it cost only 75 cents to kill a man. In the days of Napoleon Bonaparte when armies were larger and equipment more costly, it required $3,000 to fertilize the battlefield of Waterloo with one corpse. In the days of the American Civil War the cost rose higher. For every soldier slain at Gettysburg and the preceding battles, it cost the Government $5,000.

All these figures are negligible compared to the cost of cannon fodder in the World War. For every victim shot down at the Marne, at Chateau-Thierry or at Belleau Wood, there was represented an expenditure of $21,000. According to statistics, the World War dead numbered 8,538,316; and the conservative cost of the World War was $180-billion. The high cost of living is negligible compared to the high cost of dying—especially dying "to make the world safe for democracy."

As a matter of fact, Europe was bankrupt after the last war. She was saved from utter dissolution only because we Americans loaned the various nations approximately $14-billion. Now, even if we loan all the gold buried at Fort Knox, Kentucky and, in our altruism, choose to wear economic sackcloth for the rest of our normal lives, we cannot prevent the occurrence of the greatest catastrophe in the history of the world.

American Farmer— Backbone of Nation

For a moment let us turn our attention to the lowly American farmer, the backbone of the United States, the only man whom our system of economy does not permit to put a price-tag on his product. In 1918 the farms of America were mortgaged for $7,160,085,000. These mortgages were held by insurance companies, banks and private individuals. Only six-tenths of one per cent of this total was held by the Federal Land Banks, which banks can be considered, in a wide sense, as a branch of government.

In 1930 the farm mortgage debt was still above $7-billion. But we find the Federal Land Banks and the Land Bank Commissioner holding more than 38 per cent of the mortgages. Meanwhile—that is, since 1929 down to the present — many of the privately owned banks failed. The Government Land Banks bailed out the privately owned banks by assuming these mortgages—but did not bail out the farmer. Temporarily, these institutions saved the farms from being confiscated. But the fact remains that thousands of American farmers are now attempting to carry mortgage debts much larger than they can ever hope to pay out of a farm income. Remember that many farmers purchased their acreage when commodities sold at high prices—for example, when wheat was $2 a bushel. When wheat fell to a $1 and less per bushel, it meant that, for all practical purposes, the farmers' debt was doubled.

Generally speaking, the Federal Land Banks have not taken this into consideration.

Farmers Have Had Government Subsidy

It is true that the present Administration has subsidized many farmers, thereby helping them to exist, if not to prosper. Who benefited most from governmental subsidies? According to the *Congressional Record* of March 11, 1940, Page 4139, we read the following illuminating information:

"Big Life Companies get most A.A.A. gains—Chief 1937 Beneficiary Reported as Metropolitan Life, with $257,095 payment — $231,158 paid Prudential—Total Disbursements for Year put at $325,856,837—Average of $75 to 3,750,000 farmers.

"Washington, March 4.—The biggest single beneficiary of the New Deal's farm program in 1937 was the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. An Agriculture Department report to Congress revealed today that it received $257,095 in A.A.A. benefits on farms which it owns.

"Nearly all the top payments went to life-insurance companies and banks, which have become large-scale owners of farms through mortgage foreclosures.

"More than 20,000 farmers and corporations received A.A.A. benefit payments of $1,000 or more for complying with the 1937 program. Most of the checks were sent out in 1938 and 1939, since payments usually lag more than a year.

"The report disclosed that 272 farmers and corporations received more than $10,000 each and 594 received $5,000 or more. Total payments for 1937 was $325,856,887.

"The payments were obligated before Congress amended the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Act in 1938 prohibiting the payment of more than $10,000 to any person or corporation. The limitation became effective last year.

"Agriculture Department officials said that 'very few' of the large corporations had ceased co-operating in the farm program because of the limitation. It has resulted, they said, in larger payments to small farmers.

"A.A.A. officials said that the average check sent 3,750,000 farmers who participated in the 1937 program was $75. Since then the average has increased, partly because nearly $500-million was provided by Congress for such payments in both 1938 and 1939.

"There were 11 payments of more than $100,000 each, and 12 of $50,000 to $100,000. After the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the next largest payments went to the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, $231,158, and the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, $206,962.

"Other payments of more than $100,000 were:

"Travelers Insurance Co. of Connecticut, $211,521; Union Central Life Insurance Co. of Ohio, $166,280; Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of

(Continued on Page 16)

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'Liberty of Education'

'Academic Freedom,' No Excuse for Mr. Russell

Freedom Destroyed When Teacher Outsteps His Field to Indulge His Fancies

By FRANCIS J. DONOHUE
Department of Education, University of Detroit

THE STORM OF protest aroused by the appointment of Bertrand Russell, notorious Marxian, atheist, and writer of "scientific" books, to the faculty of New York's City College, has been disregarded by the Board of Higher Education because a petition signed by 300 "leading educators" declared that failure to hire him would violate academic freedom.

Thousands of God-fearing Catholics, Protestants and Jews in New York City, who united in formal protest against the appointment, and millions elsewhere who gave them moral support in their campaign against this glorification of immorality and atheism, are left confused by this turn of events. Once more the shibboleth of "academic freedom" has been employed with success in the anti-God campaign.

What is academic freedom? Is the question of academic freedom *really involved* in the Russell case?

Academic freedom is the right of an instructor to discuss within classroom walls, and to teach either in person or through his published writings, whatever he knows to be the truth about the subject he is teaching. But this right has certain definite limitations.

Academic freedom requires, above all else, that the teacher have competent knowledge of what he presumes to teach

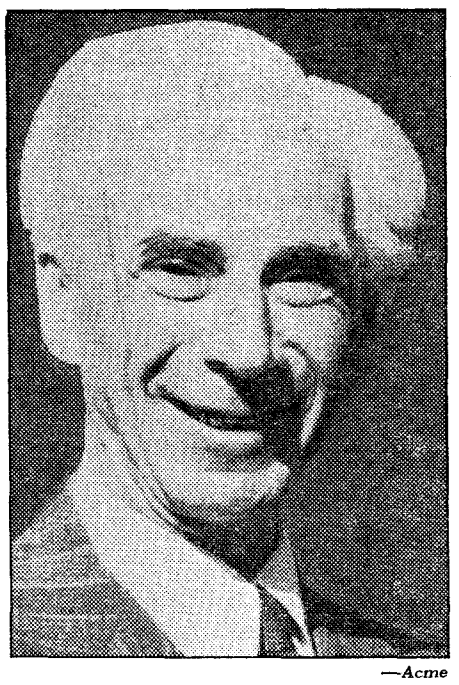
Teaching must be limited to what is for the good both of the individual and of society. Otherwise, instead of education, it becomes mere perversion of a man's God-given ability to transmit knowledge to others. Again, an instructor's activities must be limited by the purpose of the institution which employs him.

School Has Moral Duty in Furthering Education

A law school cannot, in the name of academic freedom, be compelled to employ a professor who insists upon teaching his students medicine, no matter what his professional standing may be. A theological seminary should not be expected to sustain a man who openly preaches either that God does not exist or that we cannot know whether He does exist. A professor in a Catholic university who publicly sponsors and vouches for a foreign propagandist known to be both an unfrocked priest and a paid lecturer for atheistic Communism must not hope to remain long on its faculty.

Any fair-minded man will agree that the school or college concerned in these cases is morally bound to purge itself of such teachers, because to permit them to continue would corrupt the very purpose for which the institution exists. A school cannot permit teachers to debase the minds of its students instead of improving them.

In each of these cases the culprit, obstinately pursuing his subversive course despite all warnings to the contrary, has no right in logic or common sense to appeal for protection to the principle of academic freedom.



—Acme

BERTRAND RUSSELL

"Academic freedom" has been brought as a shibboleth into the Bertrand Russell case by substantially the same group of "leading educators" who a few years ago pressured the Yale University School of Divinity to retain upon its faculty a confessed teacher of agnostic doctrines. It is the same group who tried within the last year to force St. Louis University to re-employ a professor dismissed for having so lost sight of his responsible position in a Catholic university as to sponsor a public lecture by an ex-priest turned Communist, attempting to masquerade as a representative of the Spanish clergy.

Tax-Supported College Must Advance Public Welfare

A municipal or state college or university is supported by taxes imposed upon all the people, regardless of their religious faith or lack of one, and regardless of their private opinions on controversial issues. The purpose of the tax-supported college is the furtherance of the public welfare. If the college fails in this it has no justification for continuing to exist.

Boards of education in charge of such institutions are legally and morally responsible for providing that the subjects taught and the manner of teaching in these colleges will really further the public good. Should not this include at least the generally accepted principles of morality?

Though it is not the responsibility of every instructor in a municipal college *explicitly* to teach moral truths, no instructor can teach immorality without defeating the purpose for which he was hired. It is the responsibility of the college's governing board to see to it that immorality is not taught. This responsibility seems to have been recognized and acted upon by those in charge of the state university from which Mr. Russell was recently dismissed.

The present issue is larger than the Russell case. The question really at issue involves the right of any instructor to teach atheism or Communism or sexual immorality in a school maintained for the public welfare and supported by the taxes of all the people.

Russell Scandal Not an Isolated Case

The fact that the anti-religious Board of Higher Education has dared to hire such a notorious individual as Mr. Russell may indicate merely that the moral, religious people of New York City have been lax in previous, less-publicized instances. This is not the first time the money of parents and taxpayers has been used by boards of education to pay salaries to purveyors of immorality and irreligion in public schools. Are taxpayers in other cities less guilty of neglect than the New Yorkers?

The teacher's duty to expound his own sincere beliefs is no defense for the teaching of doctrines harmful to the public welfare. He is bound by conscience to teach only what he believes, but nothing can bind him to teach all that he believes. Frequently the teacher will have strong opinions on various controversies, but he is not obligated to expound his viewpoints unless they are necessarily a part of the subject he is paid to teach.

The Association of American Colleges recently adopted a report on academic freedom, which explicitly states that the teacher "should be careful not to introduce into his teaching controversial matter which has no relation to his subject." If Mr. Russell, claiming to teach logic and mathematics, expresses also his opinions on the existence of God, the origin of the human race, sexual morality, or any other such subject, it is he who violates academic freedom and not those who object to his teachings.

In the same report the Association reminds the teacher that his position in the community imposes special obligations.

The Purpose Behind Mr. Russell's Appointment

"As a man of learning and an educational officer, he (the teacher) should remember that the public may judge his profession and his institution by his utterances. Hence he should at all times be accurate, should exercise appropriate restraint, should show respect for the opinions of others, and should make every effort to indicate that he is not an institutional spokesman."

It is not unusual for a board of education to find itself forced to disclaim untrue and immoral doctrines which it has paid a materialistic professor to teach. In the Russell case, however, there is no such hypocrisy, for Mr. Ordway Tread, left-wing President and self-appointed spokesman for the Board of Higher Education, has boasted in newspaper interviews that now students of the College of the City of New York will be able to learn at first hand from Bertrand Russell's own lips the immoral doctrines which formerly could be found only in risque books.

Any institution has the right and duty to refuse to employ instructors whose teachings are not in accord with the principles for which that institution stands. In the case of a tax-supported college, the board of trustees are merely the representatives of the people, chosen to conduct the college for the good of all in accordance with the principles of public welfare and of public morality.

As a matter of fact, real academic freedom would require that Bertrand Russell be forbidden to teach his anti-social doctrine in any school supported by taxpayers in the name of the public welfare.

MONEY

Facts You Should Know

The 'Coal' Standard

AS EVERY READER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE knows, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 5 of the Constitution states that "the Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures."

Another provision of the Constitution which we might well note is Article 1, Section 10, Clause 1: "No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance or Federation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make anything but gold or silver Coin a Tender in payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, *ex post facto* Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility."

Since 1912 the Federal Reserve Banks have issued our currency competitive to the money authorized by the Constitution. Since 1933 local governments and private corporations have issued money competitive to Constitutional money of the United States, in the form of scrip.

* * *

The City of Detroit witnessed the infamous case of a banker who set about to counterfeit city scrip to discredit it.

An Associated Press story, appearing in the Christian Science Monitor, now tells of the use of money scrip in the coal fields. This shows that no gold or silver standard is needed to back currency, and that no banker's formula is essential to the creation of money. An excerpt from the story follows:

"WASHINGTON — (AP) — Miners who pay with money based on a 'coal standard' have built up a retail business totaling about $650-million annually.

"Their 'money' is the scrip of the coal fields — printed coupons or stamped discs of metal that take the place of currency and coin.

"Each bit of coal field money, whether in coupon or metal style, is backed by an individual coal company—the company's resources are its coal . . .

"The system is simplicity itself. A miner needing money goes to the company office, signs a slip authorizing deductions from his wages when payday comes and is handed 'company money' . . .

"As with all money systems, there's an 'exchange rate' for scrip. 'Buyers' cruise through the fields, and purchase the scrip for actual cash from miners who need funds on trips away from home . . .

"The scrip system reaches, too, into textile and lumber industries, where company stores sometimes supply the needs of employes.

"Combining their business with that of the coal company merchants, the National Industrial Stores Association says the annual business of its 4,200 members exceeds $1-billion . . ."

* * *

After reading the above, think what the United States could do for its people if it pledged in the name of its power of sovereignty, the full faith and credit of the United States —with its vast national wealth—the money so sorely needed to liquidate the debts of the people. Then, truly, we could enter the period of plenty.

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International Finance

Congress Has No Voice in New Bank Venture

Secretary Hull Announces Intent to Sign Accord on Inter-American Bank

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull intends to observe Pan-American Day—April 14—by signing a convention establishing the new, $100-million Inter-American Bank. By so doing he may be lending his official approval to what may be an usurpation of the power that belongs rightfully to Congress.

Secretary Hull revealed his intention in a letter to his assistant, Undersecretary Sumner Welles, lately returned from his peace-junket in warring Europe. The letter was released to the press.

Although the tap roots of the new banking venture dangle in the obscurity of official silence, there seems to be little doubt but that its real sponsor is the Government of the United States. Mr. Welles, aforementioned, is chairman of the committee set up to effect the establishment.

The announced purpose of the new international bank is "the promotion of trade and financial stability in the western hemisphere." Under its underwriting program, a minimum of 425 shares is to be allocated to 20 American nations (see accompanying table). Each share has a par value of $100,000. The difference between the allocated $42½-million and the capital limit of $100-million is to be raised through extra-capital contributions from the participating nations.

Four Nations Now Ready to Sign

The bank, according to Mr. Hull, "will seek to promote the use and distribution of gold and silver and facilitate the transfer of international payments," between the nations involved. Mr. Hull, in his letter to Mr. Welles, termed the bank "a step of major importance in the development of Inter-American finance and economic co-operation."

To date four nations have indicated a willingness to go along with the bank. They are, United States, Mexico, Brazil and Colombia. Venezuela, tentatively listed as a subscribing nation, has entered an illuminating objection. It announced that its trade with the United States, which formed the basis for prorating its contribution to the bank under the subscription program, included its petroleum exports for 1938.

These exports, Venezuela protested, were held wholly by foreigners. For that reason Venezuela asked exemption from virtual taxation based on these "phantom" exports. Venezuela's 35 shares amount to $3½-million. Honduras, likewise, has protested that it cannot afford to furnish its designated subscription of $500,000.

Objectives Worthy; Method Unworthy

The banking venture is a move for closer economic co-operation between the nations of the Americas, a move very likely inspired by the war abroad. And while the announced objectives seem worthy enough, the method of attaining them—at least as far as the United States is concerned—can only be lamented.

Only one authority in the United States, under law, is empowered to affiliate this nation with such an international banking venture, and that power is Congress. Yet Congress has not been asked even to *consider* the Inter-American Bank, much less give its approval to United States' participation in its financial deals.

If the excuse is advanced that Mr. Hull's signature on Pan-American day will be merely to a "treaty" or "convention," the objection still stands. Under the Constitution the President makes treaties, *"by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."*

Gold, Silver Problems Need Real Solution

If the United States, through Mr. Hull and the Department of State *does* observe Pan-American Day by signing the convention of the Inter-American Bank, it will be at the expense of a large measure of the democratic procedure the founding fathers wrote into our laws.

If the Department of State, under Mr. Hull's announced intention, is pledging a minimum of $5-million in taxpayers' money to finance an international bank, the representatives of the people should have an opportunity to express their approval, or disapproval.

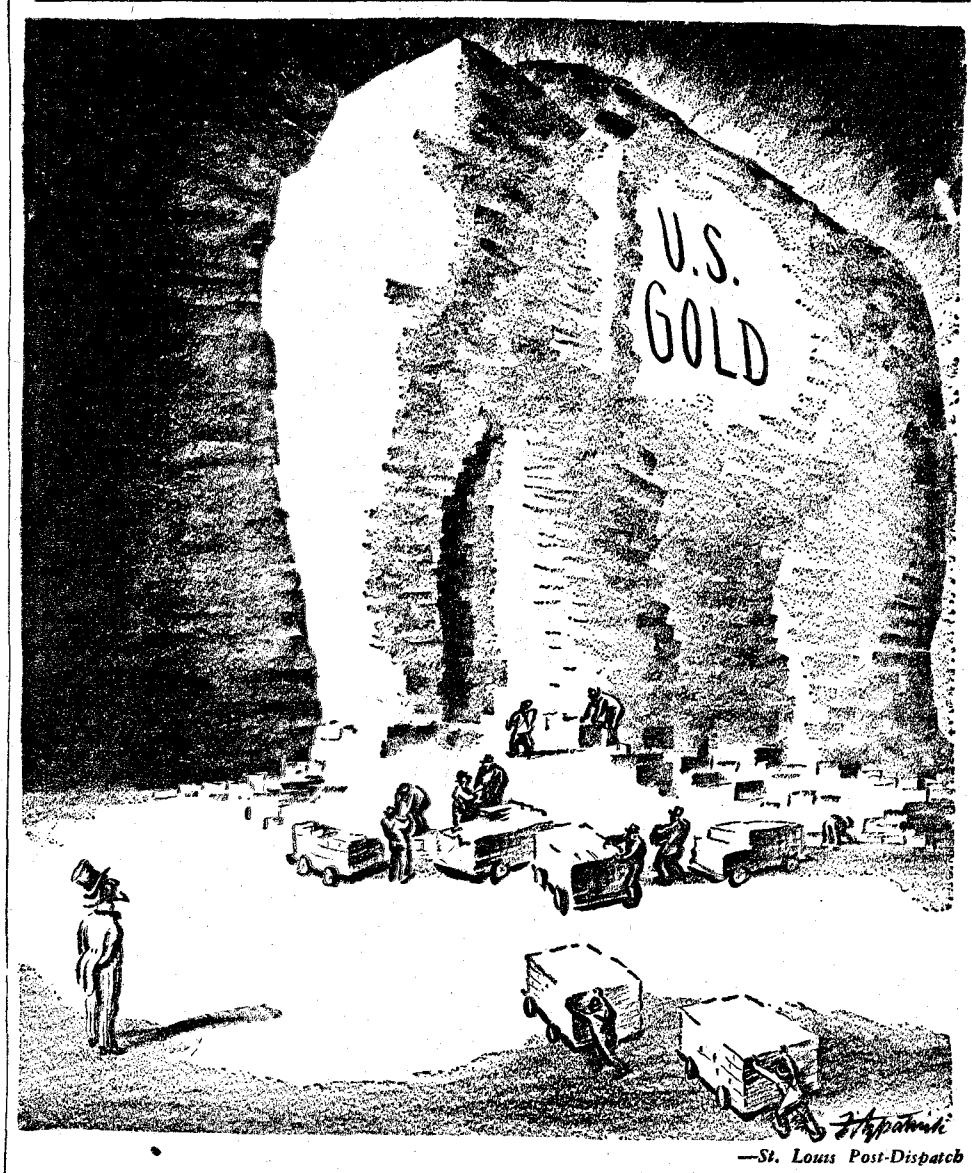
This nation has a gold problem. After amassing two-thirds of the world's supply of the precious metal, it is faced with the problem of using, or disposing of it. It also has a silver problem. Yet if the Secretary of State may program the redistribution of the nation's gold and silver through an international bank, then it is well, here and now, to challenge such absolutism on the solid foundation of the Constitution.

Subscriptions to Inter-American Bank

THE FOLLOWING TABLE lists the nations expected to subscribe to the Inter-American bank, and the number of shares alloted to each. Each share has a par value of $100,000, making the United States' contribution $5-million.

United States	50
Brazil	50
Argentine	50
Mexico	35
Venezuela	35
Chili	35
Colombia	30
Cuba	30
Peru	25
Uruguay	20
Bolivia	15
Dominican Republic	10
Panama	10
Costa Rica	5
Ecuador	5
El Salvadore	5
Haiti	5
Honduras	5
Nicaragua	5
Paraguay	5

Building a White Elephant



—St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Silver Buying Plan Raises Old Question: 'What's the Constitution Among Pals?'

ON MARCH 19, 1940 there was a stormy session of the otherwise meek Committee on Banking and Currency of the United States Senate. This committee consists of 15 Democrats and 5 Republicans.

The silver purchase plan was under harsh attack. Senator Townsend of Delaware had introduced a Bill to repeal those provisions of the Silver Purchase Act which sanction the purchase of foreign silver. Senator Townsend is one of the 5 Republicans on the committee.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr. of the Treasury, accompanied by a group of "experts" from the Treasury Department, came to testify on behalf of his unused powers.

Senator Tobey of New Hampshire, a second of the 5 Republicans on the Committee, charged Senator Wagner, the Committee's Chairman, with deliberately delaying the investigation of the monetary system of America authorized by the Senate in the summer of 1939. He charged Senator likewise with not even formulating the questionnaires which were to be sent out months ago.

The meeting, one of great importance to the people of America, was held behind closed doors, possibly to save the Secretary of the Treasury the usual embarrassment he undergoes in answering questions concerning his Department.

When the doors were opened, it was found that members of the heavily implemented Democratic Committee were perfectly willing to follow Senator Townsend and Senator Tobey by supporting the Townsend Bill.

The following Democrats followed Townsend: Glass of Virginia, Maloney of Connecticut, Radcliffe of Maryland, Brown of Michigan, Herring of Iowa, Miller of Arkansas, Downey of California. These 7 Democrats together with Senators Townsend, Frazier, Tobey, Danaher and Taft voted the Townsend Bill out of the Committee, leaving 8 Democrats either supporting the administration or absent, namely, Senators Wagner, Barkley, Bankhead, Adams, Byrnes, Hughes, Smathers and Clark of Idaho.

The Silver Purchase Act *should be repealed or enforced.* Secretary Morgenthau made known to a subcommittee of the Committee of Appropriations of the House of Representatives earlier this year that the provisions of the Silver Purchase Act *would not be enforced* under his administration.

The provisions happen to be part of the Supreme Law of the land for the Constitution clearly states: "This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

It is only a courtesy to the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury for Congress to repeal the laws that he decides should not be enforced. Yet perhaps his is the only Department of Government that demands this courtesy by his actions. By his words he protests against the repeal of the very Act he asserts he will not enforce.

A half a century ago the joke of America was incorporated into a single question: "What is the Constitution among friends."

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Robert Lansing and the War

His Background, His Activities, His Part in the Tragic Story of the World War

ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Woodrow Wilson, lives again in the press of today.

Born in Watertown, New York, son of a distinguished lawyer and a member of the famous Lansing family that sent a delegate to the Federal Convention of 1787—along with Yates and Alexander Hamilton—Robert Lansing's name has behind it a century and a half of political history.

Robert Lansing was primarily a student who loved two things, law and painting. He cared little for politics, having run for office but once and having been badly beaten by a Canadian-born fellow citizen of humble status for mayor of his home city. Lansing, who at home could not command the votes of his fellow citizens, rose to be one of the most important characters, if not the most important, in the war-time Cabinet of Woodrow Wilson.

Previously he had held the position of counsel to the State Department, and, upon the resignation of Bryan, was given the portfolio of State.

During the lamentable illness of Woodrow Wilson, Robert Lansing committed the unforgivable mistake of calling a Cabinet meeting for the purpose of giving the nation the semblance of order in the Executive Department and thus forestalling Congress from declaring the office of President vacant. Lansing's very loyalty to Wilson was his downfall. For, instead of appreciating the protection afforded him, Wilson interpreted the incident as an usurpation of his prerogatives and demanded the resignation of Lansing, which, of course, was immediately forthcoming.

Removal of Files Raises Serious Question

Lansing, to protect himself and his good name, walked out of Secretary of State's office with not only his personal files but with important official files, thus raising one of the most serious questions of executive administration ever to face Government—the question of the right of a public official to remove official files from office.

On his death, the personal files were turned over to the Librarian of Congress with instructions that they be held for a certain number of years before being made available to the public. The public files have lately been returned by the surviving members of Mr. Lansing's family to the Secretary of State and have been published.

A full quarter of a century has passed since much of the material was written. The revelations of the Lansing correspondence will remain a source book to historians of the World War for all time to come.

Lansing's Advice Was: 'Enter the War'

To the follower of SOCIAL JUSTICE the Lansing papers reiterate, as historic source material, the lessons a handful of Americans have taught from the days of the war till now.

As early as August, 1915, Robert Lansing was advising President Wilson to enter the war. His advice was not based upon the "atrocities of the Hun" nor upon the submarine campaign to break the British blockade, nor upon saving civilization from autocracy. Lansing's advice was predicated upon the position America should occupy among the nations of the world. In his advice to Wilson, Robert Lansing suggested that America's attitude thus far in the war had made no friends either of the Central Powers or of the Allies. Therefore, America's ability to settle the World War was discounted by both Britain and Germany. Consequently, he counseled severing diplomatic intercourse with the German government as the first step toward a declaration of war in order to restore the friendship and confidence of the Allies which, in turn, would make us a party to the peace negotiations to follow.

Compare this historic attitude with the thoughts in the minds of men today. There are those among us who seek world power in a new American imperialism. There are those today who find themselves fettered and bound by the very thought of traditional American neutrality when there is a chance to make a name for themselves. There are those today who fought for the raising of the embargo as the first step toward war. There are those today who feel that America has no friends in Germany nor among the Allies. Therefore, they counsel President Roosevelt, as did Lansing a quarter of a century ago, to embroil America in war on the side of the Allies in order that, when the day of peace comes, we will flatter our vanity in being present at the council table.

—Acme

ROBERT LANSING

We Must Go to War to Have Voice in Peace

Woodrow Wilson was responsible for the statement that it was not unrestrained submarine warfare or the Lusitania incident that brought us into war. He stated plainly to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in 1919 that he believed that we would be in the war anyway.

Robert Lansing, in August, 1915, wrote to his Chief the counsel and advice to enter the war on the Allied side, in order to seek the friendship of Britain and France that some day we might have the necessary recognition of the United States as a party to the peace negotiations. The responsibility of human lives was forgotten. The dissipation of vast wealth was unheeded. The unjust Treaty of Versailles resulted.

The question is: Will President Roosevelt listen as avidly to such advice as did his predecessor in world drama, Woodrow Wilson?

Irish Cardinal Calls War 'Disgrace to Statesmen'

By the REV. JOHN A. O'BRIEN, Ph.D., LL.D.

Former Director of the Newman Foundation, University of Illinois

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents another in a series of observations by Father O'Brien, an American Catholic educator who has been making an eye-witness survey of war-torn Europe. In the present article he contrasts the religious conception of war held by Churchmen today with that prevailing in 1914.

LONDON, ENGLAND — Addressing a meeting of the Pacifist Union at Oxford University, Eric Gill, a distinguished sculptor and a convert to Catholicism, went further than Lord Sempill. Challenging the capacity of war to solve any problem of justice and right, he pointed out that it only proves which side is most efficient in mass slaughter. It is a delusion and a fraud.

The fact that Mr. Gill was permitted to utter such sentiments publicly at this historic center of English culture, despite the fact that the nation is at war, is a tribute to the freedom of speech in Great Britain. It is in sharp contrast to the censorship which strangles all such expression in Nazi Germany.

No churchman has spoken with greater courage or frankness than Cardinal MacRory. He did not mince words but called war a "disgrace to statesmen and rulers." Speaking at Cavan after the declaration of war, the Primate of all Ireland declared: "Let me say here that *I hold war a disgrace to civilization and a special disgrace to statesmen and rulers,* for it is always their ambition or lust for domination, or greed to hold all they have, or a desire for revenge or a combination of all these that is the cause of war."

The Cardinal then proceeded to point out that it is the common people and not the statesmen who bear the brunt of the war which the latter only declare. "I pray God," he said, "that the day may come soon when the plain common people of the different countries, who for the most part have to wage war that the statesmen proclaim—and then for many a year after the war is ended to eat with their poor wives and children the bread of poverty of which statesmen do not know even the taste, may soon agree among themselves to ask and demand that some other means than war shall be found for settling the differences between nations."

These words of the learned Cardinal come like a refreshing breeze to clear away the fog of merely nationalistic utterances which reflect heat but little light. The Cardinal reflects the commonsense view of the masses the world over in regard to war. They want none of it. They want only to live and to let live. They are always the tragic victims of the bankruptcy of statesmanship, of the failure of their rulers to settle controversies with their heads instead of with the broken, bleeding bodies of their people.

It is a refreshing and encouraging sign, in a world in which there is a surfeit of discouragement and disappointment, that sentiments such as the foregoing are being uttered publicly and in high places. It is encouraging also to note that churchmen are not nearly so ready as in 1914 and 1917 to declare the present war a "holy" war and to represent the deity as exclusively on their side.

It is encouraging to observe that the man-in-the-street no longer finds glamour in war but views it with horror and loathing. These signs lead one to think that the day will come when the common people of every country in the civilized world will articulate their horror of war in a mighty and unshakeable vow—never to allow statesmen and rulers to cover the disgrace of their failure by marching their nationals out to cut the throats of others, and what is equally import, to have their own cut as well.

Five-Million U. S. Children Live on Dole

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While the international bankers are shut behind conference doors computing war profits, and politicians are huddled together plotting specious "come and get it" platforms for the 1940 elections, five-million American children are subsisting on starvation doles.

In a set of reports submitted to the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy held recently under the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, two-million children are shown in families on general relief; three-million in families receiving W.P.A. wages.

The status of children in the relief class partly depends upon the locality. The poorer the district, the larger the relief class—and the less money there is to go around. Some relief children subsist on apples and corn meal and families of three live on 50 cents and less a day—facts which made front page news in the recent Cleveland relief troubles.

Not far above the relief class are 1-million families in the United States with incomes of less than $250, inclusive of relief payments, or about 70 cents a day. One-fourth of the nation's families had a yearly income in 1935-36 of $750, or about $2.05 a day.

Proper medical treatment for poor children is a rarity in rural areas and small cities. A quarter of a million mothers bear children without a doctor's attendance and the same number of boys and girls have no benefit of medical care in the early years of life, the report discloses. It is estimated that from two-thirds to three-fourths of the maternal deaths, and one-third of infant deaths in the United States, could be prevented.

Ten-million school children have defective vision and require glasses; 1½-million have impaired hearing; two-thirds of all school children need periodic dental work. Yet facilities for correcting these physical defects are conspicuously inadequate.

Although the birth rate is high in the deep south, it is here that the economic resources to feed and educate the less fortunate are the most deficient. In Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee there are twice as many white children under 5 years of age as in all the Pacific States.

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THE MEDIEVAL Guilds in France

Although Obscure in Origin, the French Guilds Stand Rich in Accomplishment

By LOUIS B. WARD
Editorial Director of SOCIAL JUSTICE

In this article, the fifth in his historical series on the guilds, Mr. Ward explains the background and organization of the French guilds. Next week's article will continue on this subject.

I—Background

THE ORIGIN of the medieval guilds in France is lost in obscurity. Scholars have debated for many a year on the question as to whether these guilds were of Teutonic or Roman origin. Some trace them to the banquets of the Teutonic tribes while others find their prototypes in the Roman institution of the "College of Artisans."

The question of origin may be solved in the ultimate distinction between the guilds of northern France and the guilds of southern France. The probabilities are that those of northern France found their origins in the Teutonic associations while those of southern France may have been more influenced by the ancient institution of the Roman *Collegia* or "College of Artisans."

There will be exceptions in the ancient Roman villages or cities irrespective of their location.

We are not interested in the problem of origins. We are interested rather in the constitution of the guilds as they existed during the Middle Ages. Particularly, we are interested in the contributions the guilds may make to the present day.

In France the *gilde* was a corporation or association among men of the same community and profession. It had many phases or characters dependent upon the stress laid upon some particular feature of an individual guild.

The various names given to the guilds indicate their character. As the general name was "guild," so the particular names commonly used were as follows: *Metier, Metier Jure, Confrerie, Nation, and Maitrises et Jurandes.*

Many Types In Guilds of France

In France the guild could mean an organization or association of workingmen, a religious confraternity of artisans and artists, or a corporation of the leading citizens of a community. There was no set regulation or definition applicable in France as there was in England. Nor were the objectives of the early French guilds as laudatory as those found in other countries.

Amusement early dominated the other interests of the guilds and undoubtedly the type of amusement was the reason why the Church for many years was bent on reforming them.

In 779, for example, the Church in France prohibited the faithful from taking the oath required in joining a guild, but such a prohibition cannot be assumed to be predicated upon the enduring character of the guilds, their objectives or their major activities. Such a prohibition came because of the inordinate emphasis upon amusement which prevented the normal activities.

Grew to Parallel Guilds of England

Originally the guilds were seemingly simple fraternities for the common support of the unfortunate members and for amusement. Like every human institution the guilds needed divine sanctions. Gradually the religious emphasis eliminated the prohibitions and contributed the moral sanctions for the later work to be done.

As the guilds developed, the prohibitions ceased and we find the workingmen of France organizing their corporation with more or less the same objectives as we find in the English guilds.

In the field of the economic, France had its apprentice, journeymen and master system in the crafts. The apprentices served from three to ten years and the word "apprentice" was derived from the word *apprendre,* meaning "to learn." There was no misunderstanding about the word "journeyman." It was applied to the apprentice after he finished his course and became a day worker and independent. In France the word was directly associated with the word *journee.*

After the journeyman had saved enough to set himself up as a master and had passed his examinations before his guild, he might be admitted to the guild as a master. He could then hire journeymen as laborers with fixed wages or hire apprentices who, in turn, would follow him in the mastery of a craft.

Carried on Charities for the Workingmen

The guild laws in France respecting the master and apprentice were simple. The master had to prove before a guild his moral character and the apprentice must be treated as his own child.

In the social side of life, the guilds were extremely important. As in England, the guilds practiced the corporate responsibility to the individual member. The workingman, beset by reverses arising from sickness or death, was carried indefinitely because of the charity of the day.

The widow of the workingman was supported throughout her life — or until she remarried—by the fellow members of the guild. The orphan was cared for as though he were the son of the fellow guild members.

The St. Vincent de Paul Conference is one of the last remaining symbols of this type of Christian charity. In order to understand it, we simply have to assume that a Christian workingman's guild might be formed in the automotive industry where there are, let us say, 375,000 members of all denominations and perhaps 75,000 Catholics. Were the Catholics to assume in corporate form the responsibility, under religion, of sick benefits, the support of the widow and orphans of the deceased members, we would have some definite idea of the social work carried on by the medieval guild.

Guilds Practiced Many Works of Mercy

Each guild had its patron saint and on that saint's festival day, the religious drama in the form of the *mystere* play was presented.

The artists and the architects were early found in the monasteries and were not incorporated into guilds until later.

In its religious phase, the French guilds, after Church approval had been received, had their chapels and chaplains. A spiritual program was undertaken. It is best understood by us as the practical practice of spiritual works of mercy. There was a certain fund set aside for masses for the souls of every deceased workingman and there was deep religious training in the guilds.

II—Organization

We have said that the guild in France simply meant an association or corporation, sometimes of workingmen, sometimes of citizens generally interested in the community welfare. At the head of these corporations was a Board of Trustees consisting of two or more deans who were called "syndics," a secretary, a treasurer and six or more jurymen, all of whom were masters, there being no journeymen or apprentices admitted to the high offices.

The responsibilities were manifold. This Board of Trustees was responsible for the protection of the privileges of the guilds and the protection of the members. They drafted the rules on the relationship of master and apprentice and on the status of the journeyman. They approved the employment of the apprentice and the engagement of a journeyman by the master. They fixed the wages of the journeymen and the price of the goods the master sold. They limited the hours of labor and nominated the holidays. They punished and expelled members for violations of the rules. They contributed tremendously to the welfare of the working people of France.

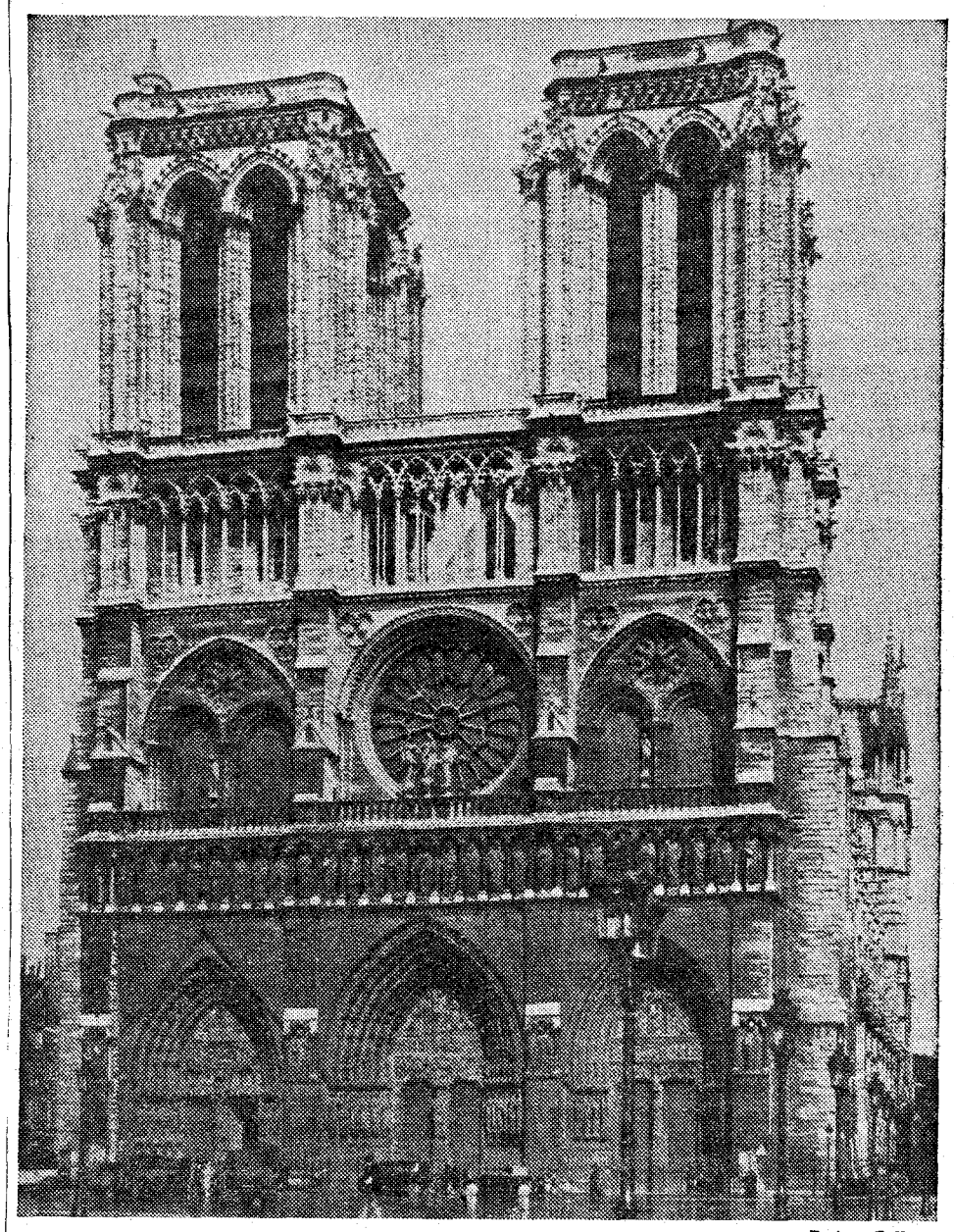
There was no tax on the strength of the workingman. The very nature of the guilds induced a good life and the prevailing French thrift was inculcated, probably as the result of centuries of training by the guilds. But above all things, the guilds taught that brotherhood would result in internal industrial peace for France for centuries.

Political Activities, Point of Weakness

If there was a weakness to be pointed out, it was the great distinction between the English and French guilds as respects political activities. Under the despotism of the French monarchs, commencing in the sixteenth century, the guilds simply were not strong enough, or politically active enough to protect the workingman. It was the journeymen or free workers who then formed their separate organizations or associations regardless of trade or professions.

By the eighteenth century the government began its warfare against the guilds. By 1750 the outcry against them became general. In 1776 Turgot pledged the extinction of the guilds, but his removal from office extended their life until, in 1791, they were abolished by the Assembly.

In 1850 an attempt was made to restore them. It was wholly unsuccessful. Then, following Leo XIII's encyclical in 1891, an attempt was made to offset the effects of Socialism by forming the syndicate or association of employees and employer.



—*Ewing Galloway*

HEREWITH PICTURED is the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris, built by guild labor in the middle ages. The fine artistry, the craftsmanship, and the deep religious significance that were built into this famous cathedral, and others, were the work of the medieval guildsmen. In these structures of worship the economic, social and religious natures of the guilds were combined in a monument of lasting perfection.

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From the Tower

(Continued from Page 3)

"'The Government of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities, and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property, and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.' (Strict-accountability note.)

"Looking over his preparedness-tour speeches, we find that the President presented the following propositions, to each of his audiences, practically in the same terms:

"1. He asked the country to prepare for war.

"2. He promised to keep the country out of war.

"3. He hinted at danger of war.

"4. In promising to keep the country out of war, he left a loophole—war for the maintenance of American honor.

"5. He made it plain that, by American honor, he meant the obligation to protect American rights to trade and travel upon the high seas, as these rights are defined by international law.

"Here is the argument in typical quotations:

"Country Must Prepare.

"'*I should feel that I was guilty of an unpardonable omission if I did not go out and tell my fellow-countrymen that new circumstances have arisen which make it absolutely necessary that this country should prepare herself.*' (Pittsburgh speech)

"Yet He Will Keep Us Out of War.

"'*I pledge you that, God helping me, I will keep you out of war.*' (Milwaukee speech)

"Still, There May Be Trouble.

"'*I cannot tell twenty-four hours at a time whether there is going to be trouble or not.*' (Kansas City speech)

"For Honor May Require War.

"'*You have laid upon me this double obligation: 'We are relying upon you, Mr. President, to keep us out of this war, but we are relying upon you, Mr. President, to keep the honor of the nation unstained.' Do you not see that a time may come when it is impossible to do both of these things?*' (Cleveland speech)

"Although There is No Danger of Invasion.

"'*Nobody seriously supposes, gentlemen, that the United States needs to fear an invasion of its own territory.*' (New York speech)

"Rights Abroad Must be Protected, by Force, if Necessary.

"'*It may be necessary to use the forces of the United States to vindicate the rights of American citizens everywhere to enjoy the rights of international law.*' (Topeka speech)

"For We are Morally Obliged to Protect Commerce.

"'*There is a moral obligation laid upon us to keep free the courses of our commerce and our finance, and I believe that America stands ready to vindicate those rights.*' (Topeka speech)

"The Destruction of Even One American Cargo May Mean War.

"'*One commander of a submarine . . . might set the world on fire . . . There are cargoes of cotton on the seas; there are cargoes of wheat on the seas; there are cargoes of manufactured articles on the seas; and any one of those cargoes may be the point of ignition.*' (St. Louis speech)

"For We Must Maintain Our Right to Ship Products Abroad.

"'*There is one thing Kansas ought to be interested in, and that is that we must maintain our rights to sell our products to any neutral country anywhere in the world. We should be allowed to send the wheat that grows on the Kansas fields and the cotton in our southern states to neutrals who need them, without interference from any of the warring nations.*' (Topeka speech)

"And See that Americans Everywhere are Respected.

"'*Americans have gone to all quarters of the world. Americans are serving the business of the world . . . and every one of these men . . . is our ward and we must see to his rights and that they are respected.*' (Cleveland speech)

"That the true import of the President's preparedness speeches was not grasped by his audiences was due only to his policy of mixing such remarks with sentiments that seemed to lead to a diametrically opposite conclusion.

"Growing directly out of the President's determination to champion the *interests* of certain Americans was his assertion of those interests as *rights* under international law. Growing directly out of his determination to champion those specified American 'rights' was his assumption of the championship of law *on principle*. Growing out of this position was his assumption of the championship of the rights of neutrals in general, although neutral nations were not asking for his peculiar kind of championship. Growing out of this position was his championship of that all-embracing thing, 'humanity.'

"The apparently contradictory role of champion of others and champion of ourselves, apostle of unselfishness and apostle of selfishness, our Executive played throughout the pre-war disputes. It would appear, therefore, that the best means of testing the validity of our professed motives is to segregate and examine them one by one."

* * *

They Reject Christ's Formula

WOODROW WILSON'S mind and the policies of his disciples in and out of politics represents a strange admixture of Emmanuel Kant and Hegel. Kant believed that nothing real existed outside the mind. In his book entitled. "Perpetual Peace," Kant writes:

". . . Reason without exception condemns war as a means to right and makes a state of peace an absolute duty; and since this peace cannot be effected or be guaranteed without a compact among nations, they must form an alliance of a peculiar kind, which might be called a pacific alliance different from a treaty of peace inasmuch as it would forever terminate all wars, whereas the latter only finishes one."

So far, so good. Mr. Wilson was a firm advocate of the League of Nations—an organization in harmony with Kant's expositions of peace—a peace achieved through the operation of reason alone.

In his "*Philosophy of Right*," Hegel supports the thought that war—not peace—is fatalistically decreed for mankind. He denies the existence of any supreme code of morals. He upholds the theory that states are individualistic and each is its own moral sovereign. Hence, he writes:

"The state is individual and in individuality negation is essentially implied. Although a number of states may make themselves into a family, the union, because it is an individuality, must create an opposition, and so beget an enemy. As a result of war, peoples are strengthened . . ."

So Mr. Wilson went to war to acquire peace through force.

When the lesser German philosophers proclaimed that might is right, they, like Mr. Wilson, were attempting to wed Kant and Hegel.

The sanctimonious preachments of Kant relative to peace through reason and the barbarous pronouncements of Hegel relative to strength through war—strength meaning culture and prosperity—are with us again. Meanwhile, Christ's formula of peace, strength, culture, prosperity and happiness through Christianity has been abandoned by war-mongers, diplomats, parliamentarians and prophets who rest the security of civilization upon a code of feeble naturalism.

* * *

Tax on Bonds

ACCORDING to a Supreme Court decision handed down Monday, March 25, it is now constitutional for independent states to tax the hitherto tax exempt bonds and securities held by individuals and corporations resident within a given state. In general, this decision is in harmony with the principles of social justice; for we maintain that taxes should be levied on the basis of one's ability to pay.

Billions upon billions of dollars of tax-exempt bonds are held by banks and insurance companies. Just last week the treasury announced that bank investments in Federal securities were increasing, while those of private individuals were decreasing.

Treasury and Treasury-guaranteed obligations outstanding were $45,400,000,000 on June 30, 1939, the Treasury announced. Of these obligations, commercial and savings banks held $18,800,000,000, and insurance companies, $5,800,000,000.

Undoubtedly these giant financial institutions are able to contribute more towards liquidating public expenses than are working men and small home owners who, as a rule, own no tax-exempt bonds.

Which state will be the first to take advantage of this Supreme Court decision?

* * *

Religion Weakened in Britain

THE *Catholic Herald* of London in its March 1, 1940 edition headlines the following: "Britain Is Growing Heathen."

This observation could have been printed a hundred years ago or more. The fact is that Britain has grown heathen. As far as I can ascertain there are fewer than 2-million practising Anglicans in England. About 2-million Englishmen profess Catholicism; about 7-million others are associated with some socially-recognized religion. In all, more than 70 per cent of England's population profess no affiliation to any church whatsoever.

According to the National Broadcasting Company's London announcer, Good Friday was remarkable, not for its commemoration of the death of Christ, but for the holiday spirit which emptied the city.

It is most unique to find the government of such a country so vigorously opposed to the ideologies current in Germany and Russia.

Apropos to the advertised conflict of ideologies, may I bring to your attention an excerpt from a speech delivered by the Honorable Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons on August 24, 1939. Referring to the abandonment of capitalistic practises in England and to the British determination to adopt certain financial practises formerly identified only with totalitarians, he said:

"There is another action which has been taken today in the financial sphere. Honorable Members will have seen the announcement that the Bank Rate, which has remained at 2 per cent for a long time past, has today been raised to 4 per cent, and the House will recognize that this is a normal protective measure adopted for the purpose of defending our resources in a period of uncertainty. There is in this connection a contribution to be made by British citizens generally. The public can best cooperate in reducing as far as possible any demands which involve directly or indirectly the purchase of foreign exchange; next by scrupulously observing the request of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that capital should not at present be sent or moved out of the country; and, finally, by holding no more foreign assets than are strictly required for the normal purpose of business."

For the reader's further information, be it known that our neighbor, Canada, has taken to heart the British words above quoted. No substantial amount of capital can now be removed from Canada. It is understood that a government permit is necessary for a traveler to take more than $100 from the land of the Maple Leaf. *C'est la guerre!*

Pursuing this subject of "ideologies," I expressed the thought on previous occasions that the present war is not a holy war. On August 24, 1939 the Honorable Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a speech delivered in the House of Lords, spoke the following:

"I do not conceal the fact that this announcement" (the trade alliance established between Germany and Russia) "came as a surprise to His Majesty's Government. For some time past there had been rumours of a change in the relations between the German and Soviet Governments, but no hint of such a change was conveyed by the Soviet Government to His Majesty's Government or the French Government, with whom they were in negotiation; and on the 31st July last the Prime Minister remarked in another place that His Majesty's Government were showing a great degree of trust, and a strong desire to bring their negotiations with the Soviet Government to a successful issue, when, before any agreement had been finally reached on political matters, they agreed to send a Military Mission to Moscow to discuss military plans. The Military Missions of France and this country reached Moscow on the 11th August, and the conversations were proceeding to all appearance on a basis of mutual confidence, and it is, I do not conceal from your Lordships, certainly disturbing to learn that while these conversations were taking place the Soviet Government were secretly negotiating a pact with Germany for purposes which, on the face of it, were inconsistent with the objects, as we had understood them, of their foreign policy."

Definitely there was "mutual confidence," so the diplomats of Great Britain thought, existing between Moscow and London. Then there was no clash between British and Soviet ideologies. In the face of such and similar statements made by high officials in the British government it is difficult for informed persons, at this late date, to believe that this is anything else except an economic war.

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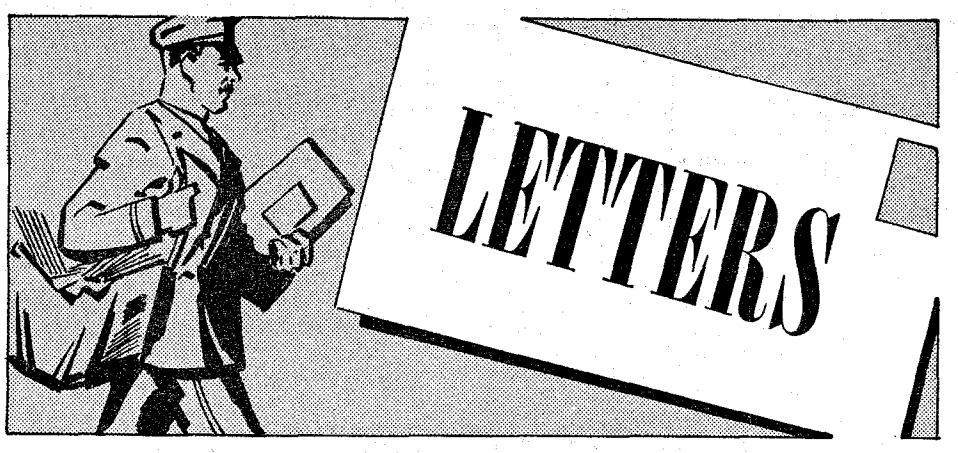

(SOCIAL JUSTICE aims to make this page a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally, the views expressed are not always those of this magazine. We cannot guarantee that contributions sent to SOCIAL JUSTICE can be returned to the writers. Letters not signed with the writer's name and address cannot be considered, although the name will not necessarily be used. We reserve the right to publish all letters received unless contrary instruction is specifically given.)

Need Action on Money

TO THE EDITOR:

Now that planting time is here and the artificial gardens (Bankers' Money) have manifested conclusively that they bear no fruit (over half the population ill-housed, ill-clad and ill-fed) and that they have no value to anyone but the manufacturer (real wealth for printing press money), how about planting a few potatoes of our own?

Our first step should be to demand that S.J. Res. 188 and H.R. 391 be passed.

This joint Resolution stipulates that it be resolved that the National Banks of the United States of America, the Federal Reserve Board and the member banks of the Federal Reserve System are operating without any constitutional authority.

I've read much about sabotage, treason, conspiracy to murder, conspiracy to incite to riot and class warfare and conspiracy to overthrow the Government. All of these things, together with the enslavement of our people, are an accomplished fact under our dishonest money system.

Can the Senate and House of Representatives knowingly permit this to continue?

—Albert S. Olson

2 Northampton St.
Worcester, Mass.

Tax-Exempt Bonds

TO THE EDITOR:

Who are the coupon-clippers that derive the benefit from the interest-bearing, tax-exempt bonds of the Federal Government?

Not the farmers; not the cotton and fruit growers; not the men and women who labor and toil. Oh, no! The beneficiaries are mostly confined to a small Wall Street area.

Here is definite proof:

The Treasury has just announced the sale of $718-million of Treasury Notes. The Federal Reserve District of New York (population 16,756,000) takes $502,203,200, or $30.00 per capita. The remaining eleven Federal Reserve Districts (population 113,000,000) take $216-million or less than $2 per capita.

Now don't get the impression that the 16-million people in the New York District derive any benefit. Likely, not even the 756.000 are all coupon-clippers.

The millions are the victims, while the merest fraction are the beneficiaries.

Let us unload the $2-billion annual interest burden on the public debt of the Federal Government and its political subdivisions by issuing currency instead of interest-bearing, tax-exempt bonds.

With this saving of $2-billion, we could put 2-million men to work, at an annual wage of $1,000, creating useful public improvements. Thus we would have something to show for the money spent.

—S. O. Sanderson, Chairman
Minnesota Stabilization Council
Rochester, Minn.

Department Store Wages

TO THE EDITOR:

You have spoken in one of your issues of the salesgirls of Fifth Avenue. Allow me to state a case here. In view of the fact that I am writing this, let me state that it is not only my case but the case of a number of girls employed by a New York department store.

A number of girls are hired by a hypocritical employment manager for the magnificent sum of $14.50 a week and told to look like Hedy La Marr in order to keep their jobs. Never is a girl put on full time immediately but works six or four hours a day, making $10.00 or $7.00 a week respectively.

Perhaps during Christmas time you might work two weeks full time and in fact the last week of Christmas you work nine hours a day. But do you get paid for the nine hours or for Christmas day? No!

Their charming personnel manager says, when asked, that you must work three weeks full time before they will pay you for the nine hours or for Christmas day. A nice clean deal!

After being there about five months, in which times the poor girls get down on their knees and wash understock, move counters, and perform light duties, you are told that they are cutting down on help and from six hours you are put down to four.

Meanwhile the head floor girl nicely fixes up a few soft jobs for her friends.

You must compliment their staff on their subtle method of making one so disgusted that they decide to quit. After all, it's not so easy to live on $1.80 a week when no one in the home is working.

—Rita Pomponio
Bronx, New York

He Is God of All

TO THE EDITOR:

In the last edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine a friend of ours writes in defense of the Versailles Treaty. The Versailles Treaty is not only responsible for the rise of Hitler in Germany, but indirectly, it was the cause of the downfall of Poland and many other small countries.

Our friend claims that Germany lost to Poland territory (Danzig), which was indisputably Polish, "predominately Polish" to use his exact words; and to France territory that was indisputably French. That territory which France and Germany have had under the knife so many times was earmarked by both parties so often that, to be truthful about it, it really is indisputably nobody's. Just like the Saar Basin. What is it? French or German? I think that it is entirely up to the people living there to decide. That is no worry of ours.

For further information regarding the downfall of Poland I advise our friend to furnish himself with a copy of the book, *"Rulers of Russia."* It fully explains the why and the wherefore of conditions in downtrodden Poland.

People are human the world over. Everywhere you find the same battle between the rich and the poor. The one tries to exploit the other. Consequently, it is better to exploit than to be exploited. Battles and wars make beasts out of humans. But there comes a time in every man's life when he begins to realize that God is God because of God. He has to be everything He is supposed to be or He couldn't be. He couldn't be the God of just one individual but of all individuals, and no individual could create anything or imagine anything that could substitute for God.

—R. W. Kunst
Ambridge, Penn.

Encouraging Critic

TO THE EDITOR:

The letter by Irma Tracy caused me to compare recent issues of SOCIAL JUSTICE with those of about two years ago.

The best of these was the March 21, 1938, issue with the cover of General Franco, which, if I remember correctly, was the only issue that the Reds commented on.

Why? Because the appearance of it, the excellent photograph of their opponent, the eye-appeal of the magazine was perfect with its contrast of orange and black. The appearance of a magazine is a primary requisite in getting a person to read its contents.

Also, in one of these is an article *"Think!"* by Anthony Ashley from which I quote: "How often do we shun that which is 'too deep.' That is nothing less than shameful mental laziness. It is man's refusal to use the one faculty God gave him to distinguish him from the brute.

"If you would progress, think deeply! Drive yourself forward to new thought adventures. Above all, do not scorn the article, the book, the movie, the play, the fundamental of religion that is too deep.

"Think! It is exhilarating."

". . . The pathway to social justice is paved with thought."

Now, why not bring this pathway — articles by learned personages — back to SOCIAL JUSTICE, and give us something solid to tread on?

The recent issues of "The News—Comment," or those of the General Franco issue—excellent paper, artistic format, learned and informative articles, magazines, in a word, worth filing away for future use.

May you revive and sustain the policy that made SOCIAL JUSTICE "the best magazine on the news stands."

—Paul N. Menking
Mt. Oliver, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Reader Protests Against Dangerous War Bill

TO THE EDITOR:

Having read and studied Senate Bill S-1650 quite thoroughly as well as the majority and minority report of the military affairs committee on the same, I thought it might be of interest to readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE to learn the reaction of a layman to such legislation.

Most all followers of social justice as expounded by Father Coughlin are familiar with his sixteen points, one of which reads as follows: "There shall be conscription of wealth as well as men in time of war."

Senate Bill S-1650 is a bill whose title is as follows: "To promote peace and the national defense through a more equal distribution of the burdens of war by drafting the use of money according to ability to lend to the Government."

The bill, in my opinion, is more conspicuous by its omissions than by its pronouncements.

In this Bill the President is given special and distinct authority no less than twenty-two separate times, while Congress fulfills its obligation when it officially declares war.

Lines 3, 4, 5, and 6, page 1, state: "Whenever Congress shall declare war, or shall declare that the imminence of war has created an emergency which in the judgment of the President (not their judgment) is sufficiently serious to necessitate an increase in the Military Establishment by the drafting of man power," etc. The foregoing would authorize the drafting of wealth for mobilization only, before a war was declared.

At another point the bill places the exemption limit down to $1,000 of net wealth. Most men with a net wealth of $1,000 would, in my opinion, be those who would be subject to draft for military service and therefore would be required to give both *their money and their lives.*

Page 10, lines 10 to 14, reads as follows: "The President is authorized to issue currency, notes, or other obligations of the United States upon the security of property, notes, or other obligations accepted under subsections (a) or (b) of this Section."

Now what is meant by "other obligations of the United States"? Does it mean using one's note for security for a loan contracted by the President with the international bankers, upon which we, the makers of the first note, must pay interest over and above the 6 per cent which will already be charged us for the privilege of giving a note instead of cash?

The bill makes no distinction between a war fought to pull some other nation's chestnuts out of the fire on foreign soil or a war to repel an invasion of the Western Hemisphere in violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

I believe that profit from war must be abolished and that wealth must be kept in this country and not given a chance to duck its responsibilities. Any sensible legislation which accomplishes this is worthy of support; but not such a makeshift as S-1650.

Conscript wealth to finance a war, certainly! But let Congress do it in a sensible American way.

Write your Senator to kill S-1650 and substitute a real bill in its place.

—Willis E. Cummings
Flint, Mich.

Monetary Superstition

TO THE EDITOR:

To say that the United States cannot produce, distribute and consume not only in permanent adequacy but in progressive abundance, barring an "act of God," is to admit that one is all confused by unconstitutional financial "intrickeries."

To charge "lack of pennies in the purse" up to God's will or Providence is to establish a basic false principle, to set up a basic false premise and render all subsequent conclusions relating to the financial, economic, social and religious, or moral, phases of life false.

I believe that the fundamental monetary superstition creates and generates the economic, social and moral superstition in the order named.

Something ought to be done about "that person" in Royal Oak, Michigan; if he is able to hang on for the next 150 years, he is liable to eliminate all the "unnecessary debt and depression-creating and prolonging intelligence and knowledge" and upset the superstitious monetary and economic bandwagon."

—Thomas Brennan, Jr.
Rochester, N. Y.

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Finnish Peace Brings General Sadness

TO THE EDITOR:

It was plainly discernible in radio commentators' remarks regarding the Russo-Finnish peace that there was great disappointment in England. Even in the United States the tone was a sad one.

These radio propagandists did not fool their listeners. It was too obvious that the Allies had hoped for a continuance of the slaughter of little Finland, but thank God Finland remembered Poland and Czecho-Slovakia! Then the offer of Chamberlain if Finland would only ask for help—is it not ironical after three months of waiting for help to hear that announcement? Then, to add insult to injury, Premier Daladier offered 50,000 colonial troops when Finland needed and expected a million. Allied diplomacy surely has come down a peg this time, and what a fall!

This is the way Wall Street looks at it: The peace in Finland is very bullish. Had the war continued in Finland, the Allies, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark would all have been drawn in at once. Destruction of values, the upset of social systems, the breakdown in trade and monies, the foreign liquidation of our securities, increases in taxes—all these factors would have been accelerated.

The possibility of a change in administration and a turn to the right in our local policies would have been hindered. Now the war has started to contract instead of spreading. People everywhere are encouraged for the moment to be realistic. Might, rather than right, has clearly won and everyone feels badly about it. But good hard common sense has won over sentiment, and that is important.

The Finns did right to fight in the first place. From their point of view they had a good chance of receiving real help. They have done right to take a new view and make peace rather than see their country destroyed. The tulips are blooming in Berlin, so the papers say. But there is little fighting on the west front or anywhere else. The war is seemingly headed for the second page of the paper.

The propagandists also tried to discredit Ribbentrop's visit to the Vatican; some of the press had his visit down to as little as thirty minutes; that his reception was very cool; with no fanfare or diplomatic courtesy. Now, just imagine any sane person having to swallow this, when they know there are few places in the world that diplomatic courtesy is practiced more. They also know there is more reason now than ever because approximately 80% of Germany is Catholic. England is handling her propaganda very crudely lately.

—George McGrath

314 E. 206th St.
New York City

The Mortgage Racket

TO THE EDITOR:

I earnestly hope you will keep up your informative articles on the "immorality of interest." If you knew as I do how uninformed and misinformed the vast majority of people are relative to this subject you would continue to expose this racket that enslaves so many of the unsuspecting.

I do wish you would write more about the mortgage racket and the false advertisements about home ownership.

I know "Mr. Home-owner's Experience" was worse than described because no mention was made of the money he paid out for "closing charges" when a house is purchased, advance monthly payments, refinancing or renewal charges, fines, etc.

In the past a person was fined, for late payments, 2 per cent of the monthly payment. Today it is 2 per cent of the whole unpaid balance. This is the secret charge I found when I asked to copy my whole account. Since my mortgage was reduced to 5 per cent, it is 1 per cent of the whole unpaid balance. One per cent of the unpaid balance is also charged if taxes, water and insurance are not paid on time.

My mortgage was $8,000 at 8 per cent in 1926. In 1933 I had to refinance to bring payments to $55 instead of $80 per month. In 6½ years I had paid to bank on interest and principal $6,300 and received credit for $2,500. To date interest and principal paid is $12,000 and the balance due $4,500 — $16,500 for an $8,000 mortgage. If I add to this sum the extras such as lost interest on deposit for 14 years, fines, refinancing, title guarantee, recording mortgage deed, recording warranty deed, appraisal, 14 years' insurance, 14 years' taxes and water, upkeep and service charges it would reach $30,000 easily.

To date I haven't found a person who keeps an account of his mortgage. If you ask your readers to do this it might wake them up to the lies employed by the banks to keep these millions of property slaves working for them.

—Mrs. William H. Ingham
1209 Douglas Ave.
North Providence, R. I.

Protests Collier's Article

TO THE EDITOR:

If you see fit, I should like you to print this.

Until recently I was a subscriber to *Collier's Weekly*. On March 2nd they had an article about Father Coughlin, calling him a "peddler" of hate. They as much as called a person an "ignoramus" for listening to him.

I immediately quit the magazine and wrote them a letter telling them of it, and that I'll do all in my power to have my friends do the same.

I thought perhaps some of the SOCIAL JUSTICE readers might feel the same way I do, if they knew of it.

—Miss Mary A. Sullivan
210 Franklin Ave.
Hartford, Conn.

Disgusted Relief Worker

TO THE EDITOR:

Just today I read in the *Boston Advertiser* an article concerning the W.P.A. They pour out their hearts for the poor unfortunate, the hungry and the ragged. Now just what do these political bluffs know about hunger and rags. They know nothing and care less. Their only interest is the Party lines and the double-crossing of the poor, ignorant voters.

The only thing they offer the W.P.A. slave is sympathy. They never prove their sorrow by finding him a dime for a beef stew. They advise him to stick to the Party which keeps him in his misery, and that goes for the Democrats, Republicans and Communists. They are in for a big surprise. I am a W.P.A. laborer and I know. We $13.20-a-week workers are catching up with them, and this coming November will be the election pay-off.

These hypocrites never went cold or hungry in their lives and never will as long as they can fool the cold, hungry and ragged relief voters.

May God protect and Father Coughlin enlighten us good but poor souls.

—W.P.A. Laborer
Fall River, Mass.

Defends Home Financing

TO THE EDITOR:

After reading your article, *"The Immorality of Interest,"* I cannot refrain from writing you my opinion. This article was written by someone who is either trying to mislead the readers of your magazine or does not understand the principle of a simple logic. To begin with, a man purchasing a home for his own use has the use of it and does not have to pay rent. In most cases the rent for a similar home would greatly exceed the interest on the mortgage, taxes and repairs which he will have to pay on the home which he is purchasing.

Your article emphasizes the interest charge but does not make any allowance for the rent which people must pay if they do not own their own home; therefore, regardless of what per cent is paid out in interest over a period of years, the use or rental of the home being purchased would more than offset the interest and other charges.

Never in the history of the country has there been such an opportunity for people to own their homes as at the present and when you mention Uncle Sam as a money changer it should be a decided tribute to him and will be so taken by anyone who knows and who cares to investigate the facts.

You quote in your article a case of an F.H.A. loan of $5,400 which is to be amortized over a period of 25 years on which the interest at 4½ per cent amounts to $3,603.29. This house was evidently purchased at a cost of $6,000 or more. A fair rental value of a $6,000 home in a neighborhood in which F.H.A. would be considered eligible would be at least $60 per month; therefore, this house rented for 25 years at an average rental of $60 would bring the owner the sum of $17,600.

Having originally paid $6,000 for this home, plus $3,603.29 for interest, would leave approximately $8,000 or the equivalent thereof based on a fair rental to the home owner.

This $8,000, of course, includes the maintenance and taxes and should still leave a tidy sum for the small initial investment.

I wish to say that an article of this kind does not do your magazine any credit and offsets the benefit of the intelligent articles which are to be found in same.

—Otto Pollock

Otto Pollock Realty Co.
3761 W. 25th St.
Cleveland, Ohio

Asks Social Awakening

TO THE EDITOR:

I realize that these are trying moments for both SOCIAL JUSTICE and our great leader. However, it seems to me after 12 years of teaching by Father Coughlin we have accomplished little or nothing in constructive operation.

Right here in Pittsburgh one bank alone. from profits on money in less than 50 years, has made a stupendous profit—from a capital of $250,000—of more than $100-million, which they added to their surplus and capital stock, exclusive of a dividend of 100 per cent paid to the stockholders each year.

These modern capitalists say capital needs labor and that labor needs capital. At the same time they forget to say that they already have earmarked all of labor's earnings for the next five or ten years.

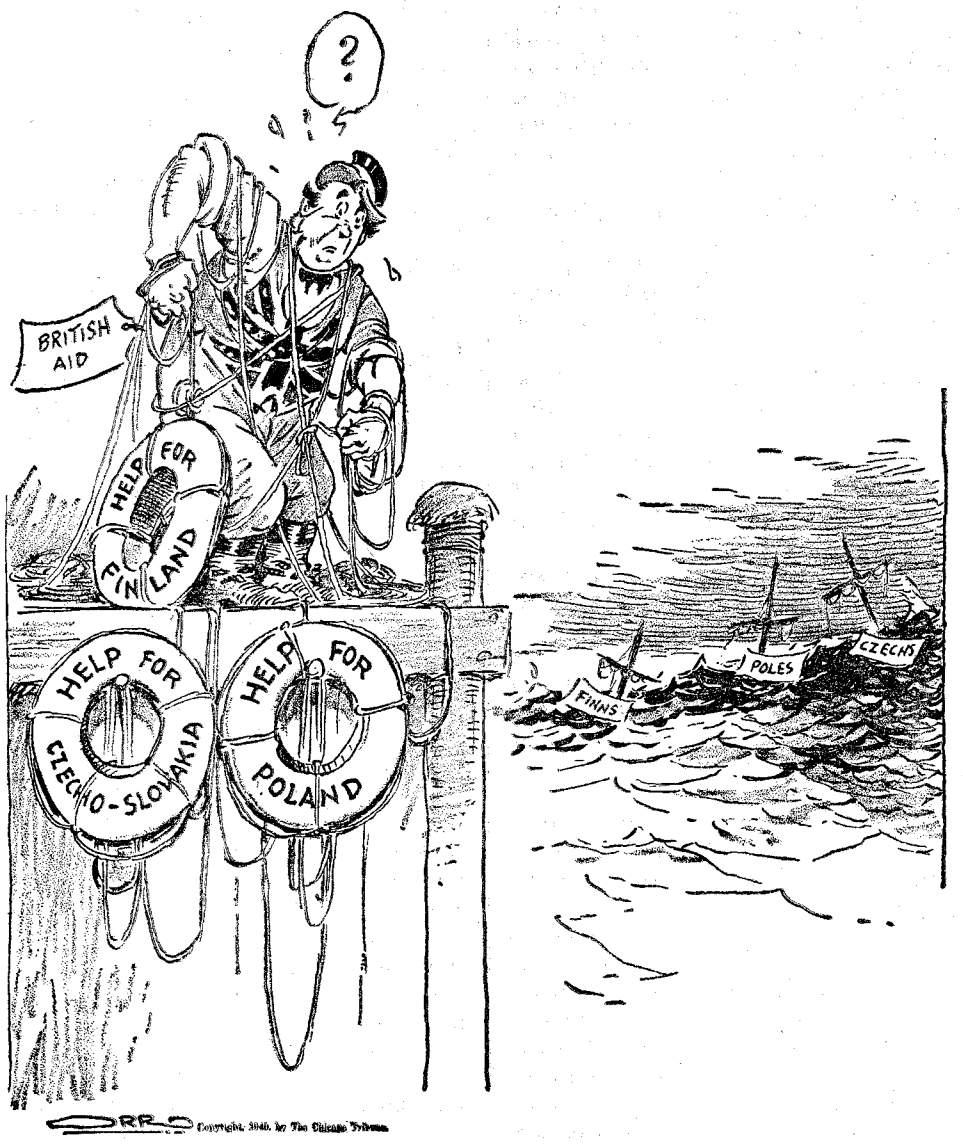
Let me refer to Father Coughlin's broadcast in 1931 in which he stated that labor has provided all money, stocks or bonds. No banking institution could ever have been established unless the laborer and his fellowmen had originated them. Truly, labor needs capital, but bankers are infinitely more dependent upon labor. Just as the effect depends on the cause, so prosperity comes from the bottom and not from the top.

Awake, dear brother! Now is the time for action to increase your social power with justice. Remember your great leaders, Father Coughlin on social finance; Hillaire Belloc on co-ordinated co-operation and Louis B. Ward on interest and usury. Perhaps then you may find a solution to your trouble.

—A. W. Gabig

105 Harwood St.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Britain's Famous 'Life Line'



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Sunday Broadcast

(Continued from Page 8)

New Jersey, $161,110; Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Wisconsin, $156,444; John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Massachusetts, $147,647; Federal Land Bank of Omaha, Nebr., $134,139; King Ranch of Texas, $122,140; and the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, Minn., $103,-925."

No Foreclosures on Insurance Companies

Incidentally, while the Government has foreclosed on farms through the agency of Federal Land Banks and the Federal Land Bank Commissioner, it has not been reported that the Government has foreclosed on any insurance corporation.

And, as for private homes, we find that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation — a government agency— has been forced to take back many of the homes which it refinanced. Note the following statistics from New York State alone, as given by an *Associated Press* dispatch of February 8, 1940:

"The Home Owners' Loan Corporation has been forced to take back 25,-754 of the 80,145 homes which it refinanced in New York State.

"The corporation's regional office here indicated today that many others are marked for foreclosure because of delinquent payments.

"More than one-eighth of the HOLC's national funds went to New York State home owners, but the state is credited thus far with only 2 per cent of the total loans marked 'paid in full.'

"Regional Manager Merrill Hunt said the corporation had disposed of 5,863 of the houses which it took back through foreclosure or voluntary deed and now holds 19,891 homes.

"Resales of homes in the state have totaled $28,107,374, or $16,437,700 less than their book value. The average loss, Hunt said, is $2,803, in addition to selling costs, which would include commissions to agents and brokers totaling $1,717,694."

The point is this: The insurance companies, the banks, the government agencies, all receive their sacred percentage of interest or else foreclose on the farmer or the home owner. But the farmer, for example, is not guaranteed a legitimate profit with which to meet this fixed rate of interest.

The Small Business Man and His Problems

Some persons might consider this class legislation. There is no speculation, according to law, whether or not the farmer pays the mortgage holder. He either pays or surrenders his property, losing all equity that he has put into it. But the farmer speculates with the weather and the market profiteers. Why should the American farmer be anxious to participate in European wars when he is victimized at home by a system which is reducing him to the stature of a Russian Kulak?

So far I have ventured upon the problems of income which affect the laborer and the problems which affect the farmer. Let us now turn our attention to the problems which affect the small business man, showing why he should be concerned with concentrating his attention upon America.

According to the Hon. Wright Patman, and as read in the *Congressional Record* of March 19, 1940, page 4780, this is the situation:

"The population of the United States increased from 75,000,000 in 1900 to 137,000,000 in 1940, an increase of 62,000,000. In 1900 there were approximately 15,000 manufacturers of tobacco products; today there are approximately 850. In 1900 there were 28,000 manufacturers of lumber products; today there are less than 8,000. In 1900 there were more than 700 manufacturers of agricultural equipment; today there are 260. In 1900 there were more than 2,000 manufacturers of boots and shoes; today there are less than 1,100. Even in industries where several hundred manufacturers exist, a very few companies control from 75 to 85 per cent of the entire business.

"Every census of industries of the United States shows a steady decline in the number of operating establishments in practically all industries and an equally constant increase in the size of the average establishment. Considering all manufacturing industries as a whole, the value of the product of the average single establishment has increased nearly 400 per cent in the last 25 years, or from $77,000 value of product per establishment in 1915 to $365,000 in 1940. Certain industries show an even more pronounced increase. For example, agricultural implements have increased in terms of average output per establishment 850 per cent in the past 25 years. Chemicals have increased nearly 400 per cent; glass factories, 550 per cent; petroleum refining, 335 per cent; tobacco manufacturers, 5,600 per cent.

"Even these figures are deceptive, since more industries are dominated by a comparatively few large concerns. In the cigarette industry, for example, which is the most important of tobacco products, six companies in 1937 had total assets in excess of $734,000,000. The three largest of these six companies had assets amounting to more than $640,000,-000, or an average of more than $200-million per establishment. The sales of these three companies amount approximately to $800,000,000, or approximately $263,000,000 per establishment. These three companies represent 80 per cent of the output of cigarettes in the United States. Obviously, entry of a successful competitor in the cigarette field would require a capital outlay of at least $25,000,000. The profits of the few tobacco companies are more per annum than the total amount paid to the farmers for tobacco.

"The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey alone had total assets in 1937 exceeding $2-billion. The United States Steel Corporation owned assets of approximately $1,920,000,000. The Texas Corporation, another oil company, had assets of $615-million; Gulf Oil had assets of $560-million; Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation had assets of nearly $400-million; American Radiator, in the plumbing field, $166-million; International Paper & Power, in the paper industry, $258-million; and the Crown-Zellerbach, $104-million.

"Expressed in different form, figures presented before the Temporary National Economic Committee indicate that less than 6 per cent of the number of companies producing tobacco products owned 92 per cent of the assets of the entire tobacco industry; in the chemical industry, 2.7 per cent of the companies engaged in business owned 86 per cent of the assets; in rubber products, 4.3 per cent of the companies owned 80 per cent of the assets; in metal products, 2 per cent of the companies owned 74 per cent of the assets; in the pulp and paper industry, 3.5 per cent of the companies owned 62 per cent of the assets."

Even in the field of food products, widely scattered though they are, 1.2 per cent of the producing companies owned 60 per cent of the assets.

Intense Competition Has Centralized Business

It is evident that the unlimited competition which has characterized America during these past years has tended to centralize business and to monopolize industry to the disparagement of the small business man. This trend represents a species of benign nationalization. In Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia monopolization of industry and business is licensed by dictators. In America it is permitted through an absence of equitable law.

Why should the American small business man primarily be interested in the affairs of Europe, in its suicidal war, when he should concentrate his mind upon the affairs of America, which are degenerating into a capitalistic dictatorship?

Today when we are confronted with millions of idle men and billions of idle dollars; when we are face to face with a national problem of want in the midst of plenty, why let our minds be magnetized by propaganda? Why let our attention be focused upon the affairs of Europe when we have more pressing problems at home— problems which demand an answer and a practical solution, else the liberty and the peace which we enjoy will suffer the same fate as they suffered in Europe.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

BEFORE CHRIST was crucified He not only predicted His Resurrection from the dead to His Apostles, but arranged to meet them, not in Judea, but in Galilee.

Immediately following Easter Sunday and after the Apostles, with the exception of Thomas, had seen Christ in the Upper Room at Jerusalem, they departed for Galilee.

Having visited their families, probably, Peter and Thomas, together with Nathaniel, the two sons of Zebedee and two other disciples, decided to go fishing.

The Narrative of the Holy Gospel

The Gospel narrative relative to this point reads as follows:

"Simon Peter saith to them: I go a-fishing. They say to him: We also come with thee. And they went forth and entered into the ship: and that night they caught nothing.

"But when the morning was come, Jesus stood on the shore: yet the disciples knew not that it was Jesus.

"Jesus therefore said to them: Children, have you any meat? They answered him: 'No.'

"He saith to them: Cast the net on the right side of the ship; and you shall find. They cast therefore: and now they were not able to draw it, for the multitude of fishes.

"That disciple therefore whom Jesus loved said to Peter: It is the Lord. Simon Peter, when he heard that it was the Lord, girt his coat about him (for he was naked) and cast himself into the sea.

"But the other disciples came in the ship (for they were not far from the land, but as it were 200 cubits) dragging the net with fishes.

"As soon then as they came to land, they saw hot coals lying, and a fish laid thereon, and bread.

"Jesus saith to them: Bring hither of the fishes which you have now caught.

"Simon Peter went up and drew the net to land, full of great fishes, 153. And although there were so many, the net was not broken.

"Jesus saith to them: Come and dine. And none of them who were at meat, durst ask him: Who art thou? Knowing that it was the Lord." (St. John, Chapter XXI, Verses 3 to 12 inclusive.)

Nation too Has Been Fishing Without Gain

My friends, Peter and his companions are to be commended for having gone about their ordinary business—that of fishermen. In their example we find edification. Possibly, our American farmers have been following their plows at a loss; our American laborers have been denied a living wage; our entire nation has been laboring all the night long, catching nothing.

Like the Apostles we know from evidence that Christ is God, resting our belief upon His Resurrection from the dead.

And now we come to the morning of a new day. Through the mists of doubt, deceit and error we see standing in the offing the Resurrected Christ. We hear His voice sounding over the waters: "Cast the net on the right side of the ship and you shall find."

All night long we have been casting the net on the left side. In the darkness we were content to follow the instructions of a Rousseau, a Voltaire, a Marx and the other leaders of radicalism.

What have we achieved? One nation built a structure of imperialism upon the base of slavery and poverty. Another nation built a Tower of Babel upon the corpses of martyred religionists. The entire world, following the gospel of individualism, made the rivers of Belgium and France run red with hapless blood.

Then came the leaders at Versailles. They would go fishing—and they fished on the left side of the ship of civilization.

Out of Defeat, We May Snatch Victory

Oh, that night has passed, please God! Now that we have caught nothing; now that we have tasted the bitterness of depression; now that we have experienced the confiscation of homes and farms; now that we have built the temple in Kentucky to house gold, the god of Mammon; now that millions, possibly, are inclined to despair, look ye to the distant shore and behold the risen Christ! Heed His voice! Let your nets down on the right side of the ship!

These are days, my friends, when it is imperative to heed Christ and His instructions.

Are there not a sufficient number of His followers in this nation to acclaim Him?

Are there not millions of us who, if we but believe and practice our belief in Christ's principles, can turn defeat into victory, despair into hope and suffering into happiness?

Be assured that fishing on the left side of the ship brings us nothing but disaster.

Be assured that fishing diligently on the right side of the ship brings us nothing but joy.

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THEY'RE IN THE 'HOME STRETCH'

GREAT 'FORWARD AMERICA' CONTEST CLOSES MONDAY, APRIL 15
FINAL RETURNS MUST BE POSTMARKED WEDNESDAY MIDNIGHT, APRIL 17

The great "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, in which $15,000.00 worth of prizes—eight cars and 101 cash awards—will be given away, enters its final week today.

On Monday, April 15, the competition will officially close. All cash turn-ins must be mailed on or before Midnight of Wednesday, April 17. The letter bearing the last cash turn-in of each Contestant MUST be postmarked at or before that hour—Midnight of Wednesday, April 17—in order to qualify for the prizes.

These two days are given all Contestants so that they will have time to make out their Remittance Reports and Subscription Stubs after the rush of the last days of the Contest.

The last days and hours of this great campaign will be marked with tremendous activity on the part of all active Contestants. It is realized by all that only one or two yearly subscriptions could make the difference between the Grand Prize Cadillac and the Second Prize Chrysler — or between any two awards.

Business is being rounded up in all sections of the country. Contestants are out closing "deals" they have had on the fire for weeks—clinching promises their friends made to help them by subscribing to SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine.

Every day now "dark horse" Contestants are showing up in many sections. Many of these have been holding back their subscriptions and are now sending them in. Many others are Contestants who were slow to start but are now coming ahead under full steam, determined to overcome the lead of others who started earlier. A good many have squads of friends out "beating the brush" for them.

It is altogether likely that a very large amount of business will be turned in during the last days of the great race. Of course, each NEW yearly or two-year subscription calls for a credit of 20,000 Extra Bonus Votes — and a credit of 100,000 Extra Club Votes will be given for each $15.00 worth of business turned in. Fractions of $15.00 will also be credited on a proportionate basis.

Every Contestant is asked to remember during these final hours that the net proceeds of the Contest go directly into the Broadcasting Fund by which Father Coughlin is enabled to deliver his weekly messages from Royal Oak.

Apart from this great cause, every Contestant, regardless of his or her present standing in the race, is informed that sufficient work CAN win the Grand Prize Cadillac, the Second Prize Chrysler, the Third Prize Lincoln-Zephyr, or any of the remaining five cars, or one of the handsome cash awards.

Work will do it—and work only can do it. So make these last days count. And good luck!

FINAL WORDS OF WARNING

Final instructions to all Contestants are herewith given, so that all will have a clear understanding of the method by which final returns are handled. The purpose of this method is a feeling of assurance in the mind of every person in the Contest that he or she is being treated with the utmost fairness.

At the end of a competition such as this, strict secrecy of the standing of Contestants is very desirable. No person is to know just how much cash a Contestant has turned in during the last days.

In order to attain this desirable objective, final reports will be handled under what is known as a SECRET REPORT SYSTEM. The final returns of Contestants bearing postmarks of April 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 will be retained in their envelopes UNOPENED until Monday, April 22.

They will then be placed in the hands of the judges and a Certified Public Accountant, who will open the final reports, count and tabulate the business contained therein, check all Votes and compute returns of the entire Contest for winners.

By this procedure, no one, not even the Contest Department nor the Publishers, can possibly know the final voting strength of the different Contestants.

Remember—two days are given to wind up your business and mail your reports. These two days are Tuesday, April 16, and Wednesday, April 17. The envelope containing your final returns MUST be postmarked on or before Midnight of Wednesday, April 17.

It is estimated not more than two weeks will be required to determine Contest winners. Immediately the Certified Public Accountants have audited all records and signed their certification, names of winners will be announced and prizes will be distributed.

As a final caution, be sure that your final returns are properly made out. All subscriptions must be accompanied by the proper remittance in order to earn Contest Votes.

Be sure that all names and addresses are legibly written. Mail your stubs, Remittance Reports and remittances in an envelope or envelopes with your return address plainly written in the upper left corner.

Contestants with insufficient receipt books on hand may turn in subscribers' names and addresses on plain sheets of paper accompanied by the proper remittance.

SCHEDULE OF REGULAR VOTES

On Prepaid Subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE

Subscriptions	Votes
6 months ($1.50)	4,000
1 year ($3.00)	10,000
2 years ($6.00)	30,000

The above are Regular Votes and will maintain the same values throughout the Contest. A special club bonus of 100,000 EXTRA votes will be allowed on each $15.00 worth of subscriptions turned in.

On each new subscription (2-years, 1-year), the following bonuses will be allowed:

20,000 EXTRA votes during the final period, April 2 to April 15.

Extra or Bonus Votes are issued only after the conclusion of the Contest.

Special Prize Announcement

In order that a thorough check and re-check be made of subscriptions turned in towards the special intermediate cash prizes, the names of these winners will be announced simultaneously with those of the Grand Prizes.

There was some close competition for those intermediate prizes, and the management of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine feels the check of Votes for these special awards should be as close and accurate as that for the main prizes.

Address All Contest Mail to

'CONTEST MANAGER'
SOCIAL JUSTICE
Royal Oak, Michigan

ONE LAST HOUR OF EFFORT COULD MEAN VICTORY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
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HELLO, FOLKS:

Well, here it is April 8th already, 'n Spring isn't very much in evidence yet. They had me fooled f'r a while those few nice days, but I guess they were just teasers. They didn't mean ennythin', 'cause th' ol' thermomater fell with a thud 'round here, at least, 'n I was glad to crawl back inta th' house t' keep warm. I guess we'll hafta enjoy th' flowers on th' ladies' hats instead uv th' real ones, at least until this "Indian Winter" is over.

* * *

I tol' y' last week 'bout Mary fallin' down 'n hurtin' herself, didn't I? Well, she's good's new again 'n steppin' round 's smart 's can be. She's all wrapped up in th' farm now. Y'know her daughter 'n son-in-law have one 'n Mary sure is int'rested in it. Why she knows how many new chickens they've got 'n how many cows 'n how much they produce 'n all 'bout it. She knows th' price uv hay, that one does, I'm tellin' you. They've got sheep 'n lambs on their farm, too. I think I'll hafta proposishun Mary t' take me out t' see th' farm some day. I'd sure love it. Maybe if I'm reel good she'll let me visut 'em.

* * *

Nothin' very 'citin' happens 'round here enny more. I thought after Lent was over things'd start poppin'. But there's no more aktivity now then there was before. Maybe it's me. Maybe I'm in a rut 'n can't see what's goin' on 'round 'n about me. I'm gettin' kinda tired havin' t'tell y' sad news all th' time 'n I don't know enny reel glad news, 'ceptin' that th' subskripshuns are comin' in pretty steady. I'm mighty glad uv that, 'n very thankful to y' folks. Y'r certunly swell. I don't know what we'd do without y'.

* * *

Y' might hafta do without me, f'r a few weeks, though. My sekretary is goin' away on her vakashun 'n if I don't find someone else who can unnerstand me 'n write my littul artikul jus' like I diktate it, I'm gonna be outta luck. Maybe th' Boss'll pinch-hit—I'll hafta ask him.

* * *

Well, folks, that'll be all t'day, I guess. I've been kinda pokey—I guess I need a tonik—'n th' Boss is callin' f'r my sekretary's services. He's gotta write his artikuls, too, f'r SOCIAL JUSTICE 'n he needs t' get 'em out fast. So, seein's how he's th' Boss, I'll hafta call a halt this minnut.

Goodbye. 'Member if y' don't hear from me f'r awhile, ev'rything's O.K.

—PAL

Catholic Action

"ST. JOHN the Baptist was the first layman to try his hand at Catholic Action, and to all accounts succeeded very well," declares Msgr. Jackman, canon of Holy Rood parish, Watford, England, in his *"Holy Roodlets"* bulletin which this department often quotes.

"He (St. John) was a layman," continues Canon Jackman, "though it must be confessed he was not exactly a gentleman, except in a very subtle sense.

"He lived in the open; paid no rent; was not a householder. He did not shave, comb or (probably) wash. His manner was rather uncouth, and his speech unconventional. His tailoring was made of camel's hair, and his daily menu consisted of locusts' pie, beetle trifle, glow worm stew and wild honey . . .

"As to his sermons, they would not be tolerated in any modern diocese. Addressing quite genteel people, he actually called them, 'Ye brood of vipers!' What a thing to say! But he was so honest, so candid and straightforward, that God liked him and selected him to do a bit of spadework, before the coming of Christ. His great merit was that he worked as the pioneer of Christ, without trying to be His substitute!

"He was plain John, and nothing else, and he told the people so, and when Our Lord appeared, honest John withdrew into the background. But he got into trouble in the end, and came to just the termination that candid people usually come to.

"Herod was quite an important gentleman, but a bit of a rake, and St. John told him what he thought of him. As we would say today, he lacked discretion and literally lost his head over the business. Anyhow, he is in Heaven, and Our Lord said that John was the pick of the bunch even there."

Fr. Coughlin's Radio Stations

At the request of many persons interested in the Sunday broadcasts of Father Coughlin, renewed recently for another year, SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith reprints the list of stations over which the talks may be heard at 4 p.m. (E.S.T.), unless otherwise indicated.

ALBANY, N. Y.—WABY	4-5
BALTIMORE, MD.—WBAL	8-9
BRIDGETON, N. J.—WSNJ	4-5
BUFFALO, N. Y—WGR	4-5
CINCINNATI, O.—WCKY	4-5
CLEVELAND, O.—WGAR	4-5
DES MOINES, IA.—WHO	4-5
DETROIT, MICH—WJR	4-5
DETROIT, MICH.—WJBK	7-8
ERIE, PA.—WLEU	4-5
FOND DU LAC, WIS.—KFIZ	4-5
GREEN BAY, WIS.—WHBY	4-5
GREEN BAY, WIS.—WTAQ	6:30-7:30
HAGERSTOWN, MD.—WJEJ	4-5
HAMMOND, IND.—WHIP	4-5
HARRISBURG, PA.—WKBO	8-9
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—WIBC	4-5
KALAMAZOO, MICH.—WKZO	4-5
LAWRENCE, KAS.—WREN	9-10
LAWRENCE, MASS.—WLAW	4-5
MADISON, WIS.—WIBA	4-5
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—KSTP	4-5
NEW ALBANY, IND.—WGRC	9:15-10:15
NEWARK, N. J.—WHBI	4-5
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—WTEL	Monday 6-7
PITTSBURGH, PA.—WJAS	4-5
READING, PA.—WRAW	4-5
RACINE, WIS.—WRJN	4-5
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—WSAY	4-5
SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—WHBL	4-5
SHENANDOAH, IOWA—KMA	4-5
ST. JOSEPH, MO.—KFEQ	4-5
WILKES-BARRE, PA.—WBAX	4-5
WORCESTER, MASS.—WORC	4-5
WOODSIDE, N. Y.—WWRL	9-10
ST. LOUIS, MO.—WEW	4-5
AUGUSTA, ME.—WRDO	4-5
BANGOR, ME.—WLBZ	4-5
BOSTON, MASS.—WAAB	4-5
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—WICC	8-9
FALL RIVER, MASS.—WSAR	4-5
GREENFIELD, MASS.—WHAI	4-5
HARTFORD, CONN.—WTHT	4-5
LACONIA, N. H.—WLNH	4-5
LEWISTON, ME.—WCOU	4-5
MANCHESTER, N. H.—WFEA	4-5
NEW BEDFORD, MASS—WNBH	4-5
NEW LONDON, CONN.—WNLC	4-5
PITTSFIELD, MASS.—WBRK	4-5
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—WEAN	8-9
WATERBURY, CONN.—WATR	4-5

A Prayer for Peace

MARY, QUEEN OF PEACE, the early years of your life saw one of the brief interludes when all the world was at peace. Christ, the Prince of Peace, was born into a world that for a moment had dropped wearily around the fringes of its battlefields.

But, Mary, you knew despite the apparent peace how little peace there was in the world. The trumpets of battle might for the moment be silent. But that was merely because Rome, the relentless, had forced upon conquered peoples a rule they hated.

You knew that human hearts were not at peace.

Then came your Son, and the angels sang of peace to men of good will. You understood the song. You knew that before there could be an end of battlefields men would have to conquer the enemies of their souls.

You, Mary, Queen of Peace and mother of the Prince of Peace, hated war. Not because of death; men could die and go straight to the arms of a welcoming Father. You hated war because then man deliberately unleashes beastly passions against his fellows.

Far greater than your hatred of war was your hatred of all sin. The world was at peace when Herod sent his soldiers to kill all first-born male children. The world was at peace when slaves were whipped into the markets of pagan cities. And you knew there could be no peace among nations until man had brought peace to his own soul and his own house.

Mary, today, as always, we cry out for peace. Give peace to the warring nations. Ask your beloved Son once more to show them the folly and profitlessness of mass murder and wholesale destruction.

Mary, Queen of Peace, beg of the Prince of Peace peace for nations, peace for individuals. Amen.

GRACIELA DE RENASCO *Philadelphia*

The League of the Little Flower Requests You to Pray for the Sick and the Dead

"I beseech you therefore, brethren, through our Lord Jesus Christ and by the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help me in your prayers for me to God."—Romans 15:30

ILL

CALIFORNIA
Mrs. Elizabeth Kerth — *Los Angeles*

CONNECTICUT
Mrs. Lydia Pellerin — *Glenbrook*
Miss Mary A. Rourke — *Hartford*

ILLINOIS
Mrs. Catherine Corrigan — *Chicago*
Miss Sarah Maraney — *Chicago*
Mrs. L. Lalumandier — *E. St. Louis*

IOWA
Mrs. M. J. Tallman — *Anamosa*

KANSAS
Ruth Johnson — *Kansas City*

MASSACHUSETTS
Julia Mackey — *Boston*
Emma Marshall — *Everett*

MINNESOTA
Patrick James Ryan — *Minneapolis*
Anna Clark — *St. Paul*
Mrs. May Goeke — *St. Paul*

NEW JERSEY
Nellie Smith — *Newark*

NEW YORK
Mr. and Mrs. Philomena Russo — *Brooklyn*
Thomas E. O'Brien — *Saranac Lake*

OHIO
Frank C. Walton — *Cleveland*
Mary Tate — *Lima*

PENNSYLVANIA
Caroline Cagney — *Pittsburgh*
Mrs. Anna Felthoff — *Reading*

WISCONSIN
Mrs. James McIlwee — *Madison*
Helen Theodor — *Milwaukee*

DECEASED

ILLINOIS
Margaret Hosey — *Chicago*
Alice Graham — *Spring Valley*

MASSACHUSETTS
Mr. Leo Bernier — *Chicopee Falls*
James Egan — *Haverhill*
Mary E. Manning — *Jamaica Plain*
Ellen A. Sweeney — *Jamaica Plain*
Mrs. Mary O'Connor — *Malden*

MICHIGAN
Mrs. Anne Jackman — *Detroit*
John Cavanaugh — *Marshall*
Mrs. Elizabeth Siler — *Royal Oak*

MINNESOTA
Mrs. Louis J. Commers — *Minneapolis*

MISSOURI
Bernard and Sidonia Nuyt — *St. Louis*

NEW JERSEY
Mr. and Mrs. William Kane — *Middletown*

NEW YORK
Jeremia Devine — *Bronx*
John J. Kelley — *Freeport*
Mr. King — *Gouverneur*

OHIO
Mrs. Mary McGinnes — *Cleveland*

PENNSYLVANIA
Paul E. Born — *Reading*
Lena Anderson — *West Aliquippa*

RHODE ISLAND
James Kirwin — *Newport*

WISCONSIN
Matthew P. Hollrith — *Grafton*
Anthony Peck — *Milwaukee*

FOREIGN
Mary and Patrick McGreever — *Ireland*
John Owens — *Ireland*
Kate Ryan — *Ireland*

Divine Heart of Jesus convert sinners, save the dying, deliver the holy souls from purgatory (Indulgence of 300 days, every time. Pius X, Nov. 6, 1906.)

You are invited to join the League of the Little Flower.

Benefits: 1. You are remembered every morning at Mass at the Shrine of the Little Flower.

2. You are remembered every morning at a Special Mass said for our intentions at the Tomb of Christ near Jerusalem.

Obligation: Each day say the Lord's Prayer for the intention of the Little Flower. Her intention is to lead souls back to God.

Privileges: You are privileged to enclose the names of the deceased members of your family. They will be remembered each day at the Sacrifice of the Mass.

Fees: Each living member is requested to contribute one dollar a year.

The money derived from this will be used to help Father Coughlin promote his religious activities.

Mail your membership dues to Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Mich.

Your prayers are earnestly solicited for our sick friends and for the faithful departed who have recently passed to their reward.

Wishing to take part in the activities of the League of the Little Flower, I hereby make application to become one of its members.

Herewith is enclosed _____ dollar(s) as membership fee for the League of the Little Flower for the person(s) listed below:

Name _____

Street _____

City and State _____

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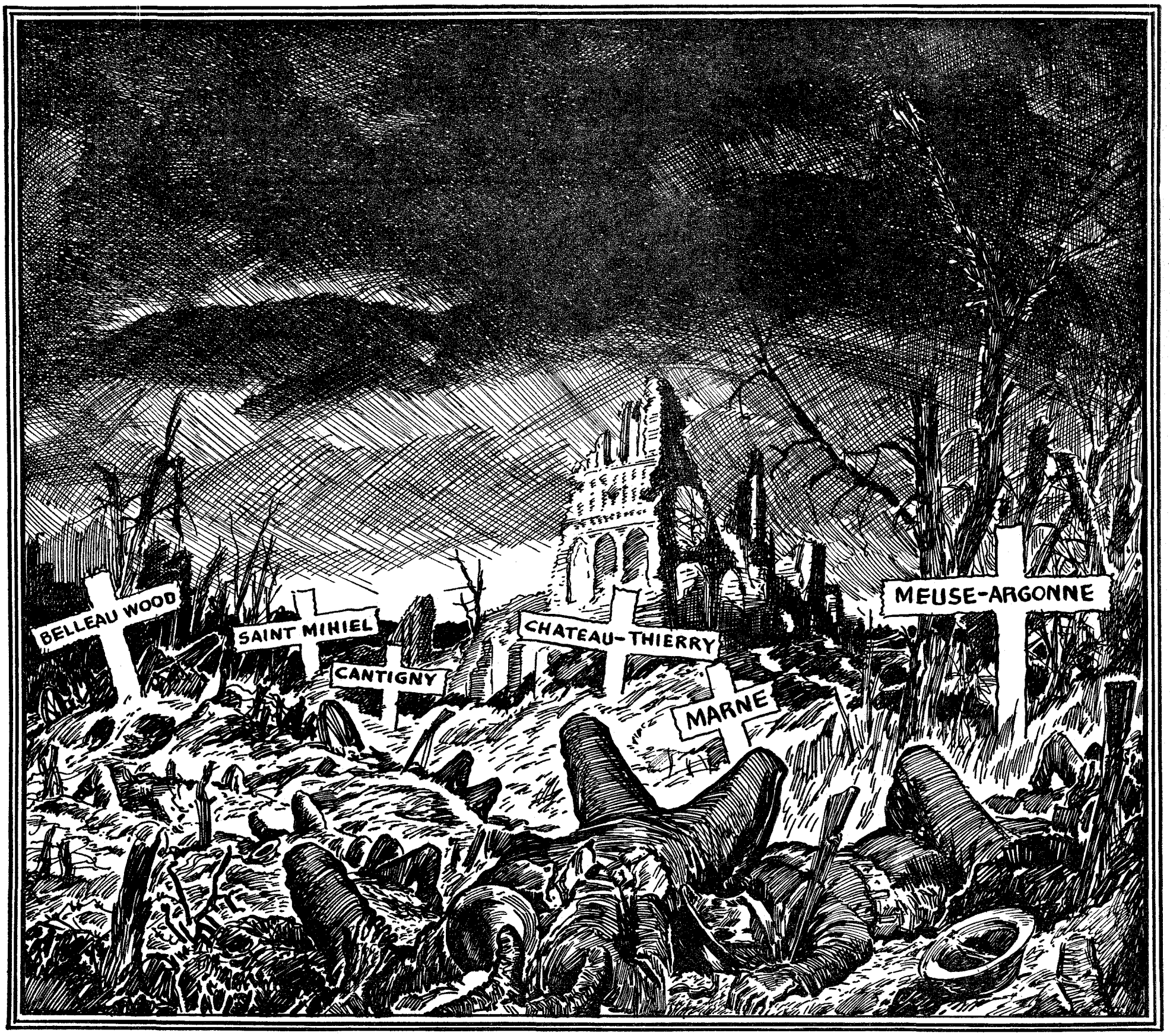

AMERICA—NOT ENGLAND—WON ENGLAND'S LAST BATTLE

IT is England's boast that she always wins the last battle. That was true in the day of Cromwell, when the Irish peasants could not compete with British artillery.

That was true during the Sepoy mutiny in India when the British generals tied the Indian chieftains to the mouths of cannon and blew them to kingdom come.

That was true at Waterloo when the forces of Blücher and Schwarzenburg saved Wellington.

That was true in Ireland, Easter week of 1916, when the King's soldiers, violating all rules of warfare, slaughtered Irish patriots.

That was true in South Africa when Kitchener and Lord Roberts brought the "might" of Britain to bear on a handful of Boers who were fighting for their national liberty against the cupidity of Cecil Rhodes and his minions for the diamond mines of Kimberley and the gold of the Rand.

But in the World War, England did not win the last battle. When the Allied line was sinking under the German thrust, it was American boys at Belleau-Wood, Chateau-Thierry and in the Argonne, who broke the back of the German army.

It was American money— $4½-billions of it, that has never been repaid—"that helped to win in this last British battle."

It was 300,000 American wounded, many of whom still lie in our Veterans hospitals, who won the last British battle.

That is how England wins her last battles!

Father Coughlin has been energetic in the cause of American neutrality. The saving of America from a hecatomb of Europe is one of Father Coughlin's main purposes in his weekly broadcasts. If you have not contributed to Father Coughlin's broadcast, do so with from $1 to $20—please.

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan

I wish to contribute to the 1940 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of genuine Americanism.

I hereby pledge the sum of $_____ which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on or before April 8 and on or before May 8.

My Name Is _____

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

SENATE'S FIRST CONCERN SHOULD BE FOR THE POOR

NO 'BUSINESS BAITER,' McCARRAN STANDS AS A FRIEND OF COMMON MAN

SENATOR PATRICK A. McCARRAN of Nevada is guided by the great Christian moral concept that human rights take precedence over property rights.

He believes that government's chief concern should be for the poor. He has acted accordingly since his election to the Senate in 1932, and thus he follows the 16th principle of social justice.

Recognizing the fundamental problem of debt, he has thrown his support behind every measure designed for debtor relief and has sought solution of the debt problem through monetary reform and improvement of bankruptcy laws.

Although in no sense a "business baiter," he has been one of the staunchest Senate friends of the farmer and laborer. A careful examination of his voting record in Congress fails to disclose one instance where this outstanding liberal has opposed the best interests of those who need protection the most—the poor.

Throughout his Senate career he has championed ardently the *Cost-of-Production* program for agriculture and the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively. His great fight for the *Soldiers Bonus*, his battle against the evils in public utility holding companies, his support of *Home Owners' Loan* legislation, his opposition to lifting the embargo provision of the *Neutrality Act*, his part in supporting the *Silver Purchase Act* and his stand for farm relief—all have endeared him to those who admire honesty and Christian benevolence in public office.

But Senator McCarran's greatest battles were those in which he fought against odds and jeopardized his political future for what he believed to be the best interests of the nation.

When the memorable World Court controversy arose in 1934, he refused to sacrifice American neutrality and independence to the new international sovereignty represented by the Court and espoused by President Roosevelt. Valiantly he sided with the isolationists, inviting the wrath of the New Deal.

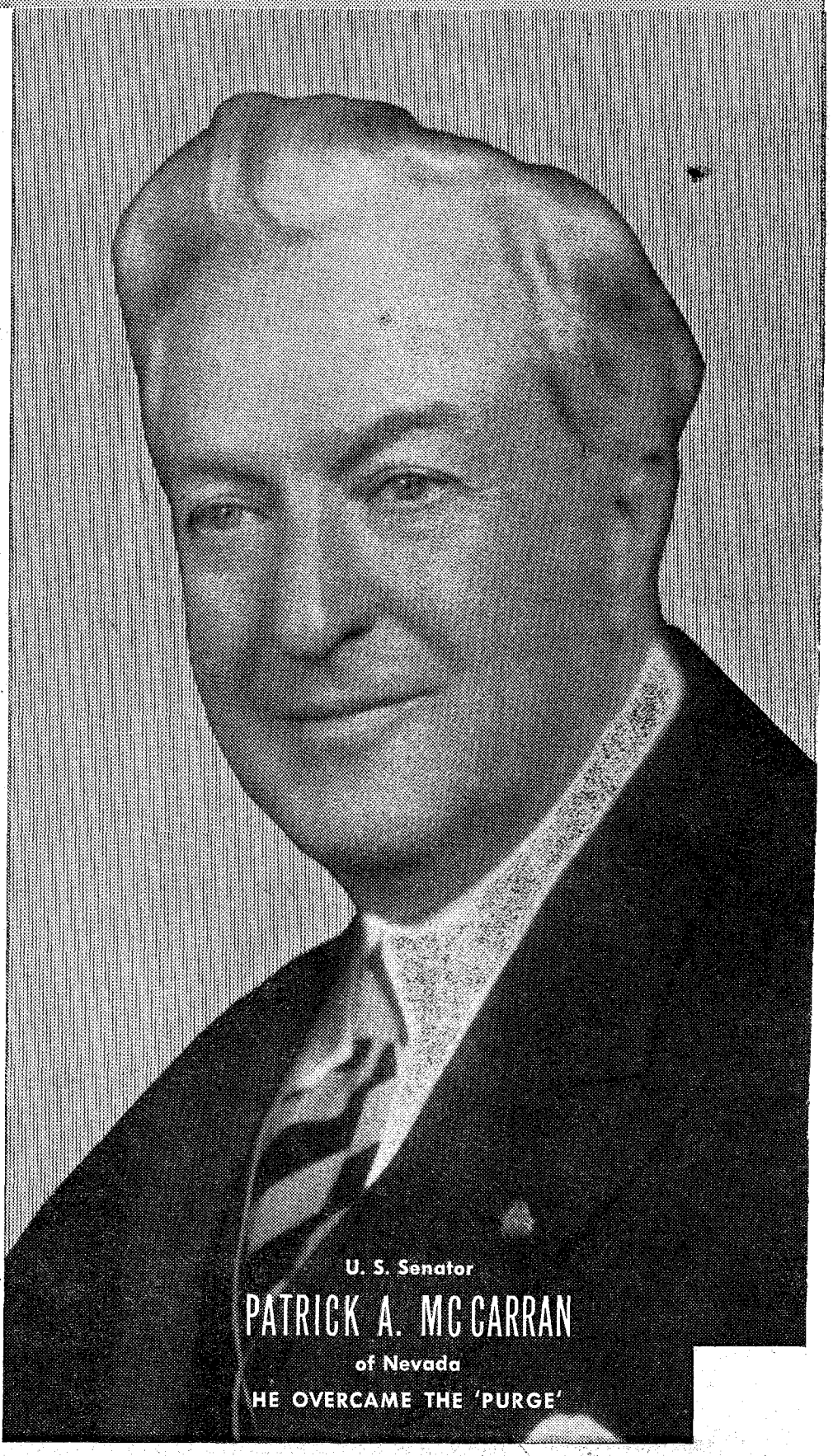
The following year he again tangled with the Chief Executive in leading the successful struggle to amend the *Public Works Act* so that laborers on relief projects would receive the "prevailing wage."

Perhaps his richest legislative triumph was gained when Congress approved his proposal for creation of the *Civil Aeronautics Authority*, vested with regulatory powers over airways and the airplane industry. Despite last-minute strategy of the Administration to sabotage his program, Senator McCarran emerged victorious.

That, together with his vigorous World Court stand, marked him for the "purge" in 1938. But most intensive efforts to defeat him were not sufficient to offset Senator McCarran's deserved popularity.

He overwhelmed his New Deal opponent and returned to the Senate where he continues his fight for Christian social justice.

—Harris & Ewing



U. S. Senator
PATRICK A. McCARRAN
of Nevada
HE OVERCAME THE 'PURGE'

READ FATHER COUGHLIN'S COMMENTS ON THE WORLD SCENE IN THIS ISSUE

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